

ILLINOIS

Sherman L. Koeler, Willow Hill.

IOWA

Alice C. Watts, Arthur.

LOUISIANA

Charles W. Carson, Pitkin.

MICHIGAN

Harry E. Irwin, Plymouth.

MINNESOTA

John A. Oberg, Deerwood.

Irene A. Riley, Savage.

MISSOURI

Joseph H. Lowrie, Gallatin.
Wade D. Moody, Pattonsburg.

MONTANA

Frank D. Stoltz, Park City.

NEBRASKA

Martha E. McDonald, Craig.
George M. Ponton, Elgin.
Martha P. Westfall, Polk.
John W. Martinosky, Sidney.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

James A. Reed, Union.

NEW JERSEY

Gertrude A. Fowler, Leesburg.

NEW YORK

George T. Morgan, Cocksackie.

NORTH CAROLINA

Elizabeth O. Howard, Ocracoke.
Robert O. Andrews, Tryon.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Helen E. Becker, Turton.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mary Allen, Filbert.
Ethel Calloway, Maybeury.

WISCONSIN

Thomas H. Murphy, Eau Claire.
Michael T. Foley, Marion.
Mark J. Finnegan, Beloit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our Lord, we approach Thy mercy seat with heartfelt thanks for Thy goodness which has followed us all our days. Through all our passing years Thy mercy has been over us as a Nation and we pray Thee to dissolve our hearts in gratitude and merge our wills with Thine. By the inspiration of high idealism grant that the enemies of stalking fear and selfish ambition may not disturb our unity nor our decisions.

O Spirit Divine, amid the burden and the care, the labor and the calm, direct us as we bear the yoke of toil. In that rigid service which makes us master of desire, give us a thirst for that law which inspires and lifts above belittling influence and concentrates on the very best administration for our country. Enable us to see the crown in what was once our cross, the good in what was once our thorn, and the victory in what was once our trial. Throughout our land, wherever the rugged virtue of justice is lifting its warning finger and wherever the lamp of loyalty is burning dim, preserve us

from all distempered imaginations. Let Thy wonderful love encircle all our homes and bless us with good health and comfort; may no plague come nigh our dwellings. Upon our notable Speaker, all Members, officers, and employees of the Congress, let Thy choicest blessings abide. In our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on Wednesday, July 7, 1943, the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On July 7, 1943:

H. R. 2349. An act to adjust the pay status of warrant officers temporarily commissioned in the Army of the United States;

H. R. 2943. An act to provide for the disposal of certain records of the United States Government;

H. R. 3026. An act relating to appointments to the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy in the case of redistricting of congressional districts;

H. J. Res. 139. Joint resolution consenting to an interstate oil compact to conserve oil and gas; and

H. J. Res. 144. Joint resolution relating to the marketing of burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 883. An act providing for an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Small Business;

S. 990. An act for the relief of the Washington, Brandywine & Point Lookout Railroad Co.; and

S. J. Res. 74. Joint resolution to amend the National War Agencies Appropriation Act of 1944.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 1900. An act to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a brief editorial from the magazine Trusts and Estates, entitled "The Two Fronts—In Washington."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein certain editorial material.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

REPRESENTATIVE GRAHAM A. BARDEN

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, about 10 days ago it became necessary for my colleague the gentleman from North Carolina, Hon. GRAHAM A. BARDEN, to enter the hospital at Duke University for a tonsillar operation which his physicians advised should not be longer postponed. I am glad to report that he is recovering and expects to be out in a few days. We all know the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] as a faithful, able, and diligent Member of the House. I thought it only fair that the Record should show the circumstances which have made necessary his absence during the last 10 days.

RECOVERY BOND BILL

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced a bill known as the recovery bond bill. This bill provides for bonds issued by the Government in denominations of \$5, \$25, and \$50. These bonds to be used for the purchase of articles such as automobiles, radios, and all electrical appliances that have been discontinued for the duration of the war. You can use these bonds for cash when the manufacture of these articles is again resumed after this war.

These bonds will stimulate business after the war because the purchaser of these bonds will not be able to cash them in under 5 years from the date of issuance. The purchase of these bonds will also take some of the surplus money out of circulation which the experts tell us is necessary at this time due to the fact that we have more money in circulation than we have goods. The purchase of these bonds will also add to the revenue of our Government which is absolutely necessary at this time and must be accomplished through additional taxes or through the purchase of additional bonds, voluntarily or compulsory.

It is a known fact that thousands of people will be in the market for new automobiles, electric refrigerators, radios, and dozens of other things that have now been taken off the market. They can save their money by purchasing these bonds and be in a position to pay cash for the necessary articles when peacetime production is again started.

In other words, there are three good reasons why the citizens of the United States should purchase these bonds:

First. They will add revenue to the Government.

Second. They will stimulate business after this war is over.

Third. They will provide the citizens of our country with funds to purchase articles so badly needed by that time.

It is a known fact that the American people spend millions, yes even billions, of dollars each year for automobiles, radios, electric appliances, and other items that are not being manufactured today. The bulk of this business was done on the installment plan; thus we can get some idea of the enormous market for these bonds.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in two particulars, in one to include a statement I have prepared on H. R. 1649, and in the other to include an editorial which appeared in the July 7, 1943, edition of the Toledo Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

(Mr. LAMBERTSON, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. BULWINKLE asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I want to read a portion of a letter that a young farmer wrote to me today. I am personally acquainted with this boy and I am bringing his letter to the attention of the House because it contains a sad story, and entirely too many farmers find themselves in the same situation. Such situations are going to affect our food supplies very seriously.

Quoting from his letter, he says:

I am having to give up farming because my only man was drafted into the Army. I had no help and could not get any for my two farms. I did not get out enough corn for my own needs, and the alfalfa has gone to waste in the fields. So, on June 28 I was forced to sell my herd of 80 Guernsey cows that I was 15 years in building up. I will salvage what I can over the summer and next winter I will sell out completely and go to the shops. I did not want to quit farming but it was absolutely impossible to get along. Without my herd of Guernseys I feel as though I have come to the end of the road.

CORN

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, it is a condition that confronts us and not a theory. Yesterday

the other body passed a resolution raising the price ceiling on corn. There is no finer strain of poultry in existence than the New Hampshire Reds, but the chickens of New Hampshire do not know anything about price ceilings. What they want is corn. The corn is in existence. All it takes to bring it out is relief from the present low price which has led to its being hoarded or used for other purposes. It would be a serious injury to the food program of this country if this House should recess without having taken action on the resolution passed by the Senate yesterday.

Mr. FISH. What has the Committee on Agriculture done about that bill relating to the price ceiling on corn?

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. I certainly hope the Committee on Agriculture will act and act at once.

Mr. FISH. They ought to act before we recess.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address on the subject of our relations with post-war China, delivered by our brilliant colleague the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the legislative program today and following any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address I delivered last evening over station WMAL with some others.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. GALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article which appeared in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in each instance to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONKIEWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include

therein a newspaper editorial by Mr. P. P. Yolles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Westmoreland Observer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and include therein a letter and certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

U. S. S. "HELENA"

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

RACE DISORDERS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein excerpts from the Evening Star of yesterday and from a certain publication issued by the International Teamsters Union.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

CEILING PRICE ON CORN

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, a bill came over from the Senate yesterday placing a ceiling price on corn at \$1.40 a bushel. It is now before the Committee on Agriculture. Unless the Committee on Agriculture acts, there will be no relief for the farmers in the Eastern States. There will be no corn for our poultry and no corn for our dairy herds. The poultry and the cattle in the East and our eastern industries cannot live on promises, alibis, and excuses. The responsibility rests squarely upon this House to act and upon the Democratic majority before we recess. It is up to the Democratic majority on the Committee on Agriculture to act immediately and give the House a chance to vote to take the ceiling price off corn.

Mr. ARENDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. ARENDS. The Committee on Agriculture this morning listened to Marvin Jones regarding this problem. I

would like to ask the gentleman from New York if he has any solution of the problem?

Mr. FISH. I certainly have. I want you to bring that bill out and let the friends of the farmers in this House consider and amend it, and we will vote to take the ceiling price off corn, and that will start corn moving to the East. We must have corn for our poultry, our dairy cows, and for our industries, including vital war industries, now and not 2 months from now.

The situation is critical, and unless Congress acts to afford immediate relief to the eastern farmers by providing them with corn and feed grain, many of the eastern farmers, poultrymen, and dairymen will be ruined. The New Deal is responsible for the tragic situation and for the corn-hog alliance by its stupid price fixing. The handling of the farm problem has been the greatest failure and the most colossal blunder of all the New Deal experiments and has almost wrecked and ruined our farmers.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the crisis in the corn situation is assuming proportions unprecedented in the history of any agricultural product in any previous time. We are being flooded with telegrams from all sections of the country. Farmers are without feed for their stock. Poultry, dairy herds, hogs, and cattle must be shot or shipped to market unfinished. Here is a typical telegram just received this morning:

HON. CLARENCE CANNON,
Washington, D. C.:

Inventory for Osage County completed yesterday shows a total of 150,000 bushels of corn, 1,500 bushels of wheat, approximately 50,000 hogs, 37,000 cattle, 250,000 chickens. Advise if livestock should be shipped out or if feed grain will be released.

DON K. SPALDING,
County Agent.
FRANK KREMER,
Chairman, War Board.

Processors are crying for corn and no corn is available to farmers, feed manufacturers, or industry. Plants using corn in the manufacture of critical materials essential to the war program are closing down. Something must be done immediately to release the stock of corn frozen by the price impasse. Congress cannot adjourn without reaching a practical solution of this problem. If the Congress adjourns with the corn situation as it is today it will freeze every bushel of corn on the farms today, because every farmer will say, "I am going to hold my corn until Congress comes back and takes some action on this matter." Let us have a resolution from the Committee on Agriculture to provide feed for man and beast before the adjournment resolution is brought in.

I insist, Mr. Speaker, that this House cannot adjourn without disposing of this problem.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 250)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report from the Secretary of State to the end that legislation may be enacted appropriating the sum of \$141,037.61 for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who have sustained losses by reason of war conditions which have been prevailing in all parts of the world during the past 5 years.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 8, 1943.

THE CORN SITUATION

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I realize the fact that the corn situation in the United States is rather acute, but the fact remains that Mr. Chester Davis, the former War Food Administrator, issued an order saying to the farmers of the country that the price of corn was fixed at \$1.07 per bushel and would not be increased until October 31 of this year. To pass the resolution which passed the Senate yesterday would be a breach of faith on the part of the Government with the farmers of America who have relied upon that statement and sold their corn. We are faced with a situation which might prove to be embarrassing to the Office of Price Administration, but it is a situation which that Office got itself into. In my opinion neither the O. P. A. nor this Congress should break faith with the farmers who relied upon the statement made by Mr. Davis.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. How in the world are you going to break faith with the American farmers by raising the price of corn? That is starting to keep faith with them.

Mr. COOLEY. The Food Administrator, Mr. Davis, told the farmers that the price of corn would not be increased above \$1.07, and relying upon that promise many of our farmers have already sold their corn.

Mr. RANKIN. By keeping their prices down to starvation levels does the gentleman think we are breaking faith when we seek to raise the prices?

Mr. COOLEY. We would break faith in that Mr. Davis told the farmers that he would not raise the price of corn, and on the strength of that promise or agreement they sold their corn. The effect would be to penalize those who went along with the Government and pay a premium to those who would not go along.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from North Carolina would not blame somebody for not going along when they are told to keep the price of corn below the cost of production, would he?

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with the gentleman that our farmers should have more for their corn.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. When we realize the fact that at the present time the price of hogs is \$13.75 and the fact that with the existing price of corn it is going to bring more to the farmer who feeds his hogs, what is the gentleman's suggestion as to a solution?

Mr. COOLEY. I do not know what can be done, but I do know this, that it is a bad situation that the Office of Price Administration has to work out in some way and I know further that Congress cannot afford to deal with one isolated commodity.

I think the bill should have been entitled "A bill to create and legalize black markets in corn."

I did not vote to create the Office of Price Administration. Neither have I voted for any law which would authorize the War Food Administrator to place ceiling prices upon farm commodities, but notwithstanding my views the O. P. A. was created and the War Food Administrator was authorized, by Executive order or otherwise, to make the statement he made regarding price ceilings on corn. If the O. P. A. or the War Food Administrator are responsible for our present predicament, the agency or person responsible should be permitted to find a solution. I am sure that many farmers, relying upon the statement made by Mr. Davis, have sold their corn at \$1.07 a bushel. I am likewise sure that much corn is now in the hands of speculators. Would it be morally right for the Government or any agency or individual connected therewith to assure the farmers that we would not permit the price of corn to be raised and thereby encourage them to sell their corn, and after they have sold it and the corn has gone into the hands of speculators, then by act of Congress force the price up or permit it to rise to \$1.40 a bushel? It is plain to see that we would be penalizing patriotic farmers and bailing out and rewarding speculators and those who have withheld their corn from the market?

Think of the effect of such procedure upon the morale of the honest and patriotic farmers of America. Think also of the absurdity of Congress attempting to fix prices upon individual commodities in the manner proposed by the Senate bill which passed that body on yesterday. If we fix the price on corn, by the same token we should fix the price on cotton and every other commodity. Frankly, it is a silly suggestion.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own

remarks in the RECORD and include therein a telegram.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a telegram.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

THE CORN SITUATION

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I am very much concerned over this corn situation because I am getting letters and telegrams from constituents who are poultry and dairy farmers who have had no promise from the Office of Price Administration. Apparently these promises were made for the benefit of the Midwest and South, with little thought of the interest of New England and the Northeast. In other words, the people were told to raise more and more poultry and more dairy products and cattle, and they have done that. Now they have no feed, no grain for their poultry and no feed for their cattle. On the other hand, the Office of Price Administration has placed a support under the price of hogs at \$13.75 and a ceiling price of \$1.07 for corn. The result is that the farmers of the Midwest have got to use their corn to raise hogs at \$13.75 in order to secure the most money for their corn, and they are not putting their corn on the market.

I think the Office of Price Administration and the Government owe a duty to the dairy farmers and the poultry farmers of the United States to bring in other grains, wheat or barley, for the relief of these farmers.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SABATH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

INCREASING PRICE BY LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, this question of raising the price of any commodity by legislative action is a very serious thing. There are about 8,000,000 different kinds of products and commodities, and if we adopt the policy of

raising one, it will be used as a precedent. Furthermore, do you know whether or not you will get corn even if you raise the price to \$1.40? Would you have any assurance that the people who have cattle, hogs, and this corn are not going to use it for their own livestock? Thus you have no assurance whatever that this price will bring corn to the market or that the same parties sponsoring this proposal will not be back here and ask Congress to raise the price of corn to \$1.75 a bushel, or \$2, or \$2.50. If you adopt that kind of policy, if you set that kind of precedent, you will have all kinds of clamor, not only to increase the price of corn again and again, but also the price of other commodities and thus break up price control entirely and have runaway inflation and "black markets" sure enough.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts and some tables.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CORN PRICES

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the corn-for-feed situation is not especially a problem of the East. In my own district the processors of corn are having difficulty getting corn to grind for chicken feed and for other feeding purposes. It seems to me the only solution to this problem will be to lift the ceiling on the price of corn altogether and let the age-old law of supply and demand handle the situation. With a billion bushels of corn in storage right now, I do not believe by any stretch of the imagination that the price of corn will skyrocket. It will increase only to parity with meat, or about \$1.40 a bushel. We must not adjourn until this and other problems are solved. Frankly, I do not believe it a wise policy for us to adjourn at all with our country at war and our domestic economy in such a mess.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a statement by Idaho producers, dealers, wholesalers, and farmers.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include two letters.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, right now is the time when the Commodity Credit Corporation is on trial, and right now they are putting out releases indicating that they intend to do foolish things. How they can expect to obtain the confidence of the Congress when they are doing that is beyond me. I have here a release from them saying they intend to go out and buy up the whole potato crop this next fall. That would be a menace to the supply of potatoes all over the country; that would create another situation that would bring distress upon the consuming public but would not help the farmer.

I think the Commodity Credit Corporation must realize that until they begin to approach in an intelligent manner the problems they have to face, and quit this monkeying around and fooling with subsidies we are going to be in more and more trouble all the time.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3030), making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, for printing under the rule.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3030) "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 25 and 27.

Amendment numbered 8: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House, insert the following:

"WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

"National Youth Administration: For an additional amount for the National Youth Administration in the performance of its functions from July 1, 1943, to the date of enactment of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1944, and thereafter for the liquidation of such Administration, including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and

binding, not to exceed \$1,500,000 from the unexpended balance of the appropriations for the National Youth Administration in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1943, to be added to and merged with the funds made available for the liquidation of the National Youth Administration by such Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1944; and of such merged amount not less than \$1,487,000 shall be allocated and set apart to be used exclusively for payment of accumulated and accrued leave of employees: *Provided*, That all real and personal property of the National Youth Administration is hereby declared surplus, and all equipment, materials, and supplies shall be assembled, inventoried, and turned over to the Director of Procurement, Treasury Department, under Executive Order 9235 by the Administrator of the National Youth Administration as expeditiously as possible, and all real property shall be disposed of by the Commissioner of Public Buildings in accordance with the Act of August 27, 1935 (40 U. S. C. 304 (a) and 304 (b)): *Provided further*, That, under commitment to return such property to the United States at borrower's expense, any real or personal property of the National Youth Administration in use on June 30, 1943, by any non-Federal vocational education authority within any State may continue to be so used during the period of the present war and for not to exceed six months after the termination thereof, without compensation, but in no event beyond the date such property ceases to be used for vocational education purposes: *Provided further*, That during such period, the Director of Procurement, in the case of personal property, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings, in the case of real property, upon certificate of the United States Commissioner of Education that such property is to be used for vocational education and training, may loan, without compensation, to any such existing non-Federal vocational education authority, if applied for within ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act, any real or personal property of the National Youth Administration not required by any other Federal Agency (excepting the Lend-Lease Administration) or otherwise loaned under the authority of this paragraph, if such borrower agrees, in the case of personal property, to pay all expenses incident to obtaining and returning such property."

And the House agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 24 and 26.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARTER GLASS,
CARL HAYDEN,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate Nos. 8, 9, 24, 25, 26, and 27 to the bill (H. R. 3030) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon

and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 8: Senate amendment No. 8 permitted the continuation of the publication and public distribution of the United States Government Manual by the Office of War Information notwithstanding the provisions of the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944. To this amendment the House added an additional paragraph postponing until August 16, 1943, the effective date of the provision in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, prohibiting payment of salary to any person in the Office of Price Administration engaged in directing any program of price policy, price ceiling, or maximum price, unless such person, in the judgment of the Administrator, be qualified by experience in business, industry, or commerce. The Senate accepts the House amendment. The effect of the action of both bodies is to include in the bill both amendments relating to the Office of War Information and the Office of Price Administration.

No. 9: The Senate included provision relative to disposition of the property of National Youth Administration requiring the Director of Procurement to transfer to any State or State board of vocational education, or county or county board of education, without compensation, any real or personal property of the National Youth Administration which such public body might make application for within 60 days.

The House substituted for this Senate amendment a provision which accomplished the following:

1. Declares all property of the National Youth Administration to be surplus immediately upon the signing of this bill.

2. Directs that all personal property be assembled, inventoried, and turned over to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department under Executive Order 9235 as expeditiously as possible.

3. Directs that all real property be disposed of by the Commissioner of Public Buildings under the provisions of the act of August 27, 1935.

4. Permits, under commitment of the borrower to return such property to the United States at his expense, any real or personal property of the National Youth Administration in use on June 30 last by any State or other public vocational education authority to continue to be so used during the period of the present war and for not to exceed 6 months thereafter, without compensation, so long as it continues to be used for vocational education purposes.

5. Provides that other property of the National Youth Administration, if not required by other Federal agencies, may be loaned to any State or other public vocational education authority, without compensation, for vocational education and training, for use during the period of the war and not to exceed 6 months thereafter, if applied for within 90 days, if the borrower agrees in the case of personal property to pay all expenses incident to obtaining and returning such property, and if the United States Commissioner of Education certifies that it is to be used for vocational education and training.

6. Provides an additional \$1,500,000 from previous unexpended balances of the National Youth Administration to cover operations from July 1, 1943, until the date of the enactment of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1944, and for further expenses of liquidation; adds this amount to the \$3,000,000 for liquidation expenses in the 1944 appropriation act; and provides that of the combined amount of \$4,500,000, which is available until January 1, 1944, not less than \$1,487,000 shall be set apart exclusively for payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of employees.

The Senate offered modifying amendments to the foregoing House proposal, which the House conferees have accepted. The first modification provides that none of the National Youth Administration property shall be disposed of under lend-lease. The second modification makes the provisions of the House amendment applicable to any "non-Federal vocational education authority" instead of to "State or other public vocational education authority". This change has the effect of making the House provision applicable to State, other local public vocational education authority, and to private vocational education authority and is broader in scope than the original House amendment.

No. 25: The Senate inserted an additional \$4,318,748 for Federal Crop Insurance and a provision repealing the paragraph in the Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1944, for discontinuance of such insurance. The Senate recedes from this amendment.

No. 27: Eliminates the appropriation of \$8,832,000, inserted by the Senate, for continuance of work on certain airports which was discontinued by the closing down of the Work Projects Administration.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

Nos. 24 and 26: Appropriating \$15,000,000 for assistance to farmers in the areas devastated by floods in 1943. The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment No. 24 with an amendment.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3030) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the full report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the managers on the part of the House submit a very satisfactory report and one which I hope will meet with the general approval of the House.

As will be noticed from the statement, the Senate has receded on a large number of these amendments and on the two most controversial amendments, the amendment providing for the continuation of crop insurance and the amendment relative to completion of airports.

The amendment providing for the conservation and distribution of the surplus property of the National Youth Administration is submitted in the form in which it was submitted yesterday with two exceptions.

Under the version in yesterday's conference report, surplus property for vocational education could be lent to public institutions only. Under the language of the Senate amendment private institutions were excluded. The report submitted today modifies the language to read, "to non-Federal institutions," so that under the conference report as submitted this morning, N. Y. A. property now in the possession of schools other than public school is also left there and upon application by schools other than public schools for use of this material it can be lent to them under the conditions approved as heretofore.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. The chairman is very correct in his statement that as the N. Y. A. matter was brought in here originally, all of the facilities would be removed from all institutions of every kind that were not public schools. The idea of the committee was that the work should be continued, if possible, under school headings and if it were so used in universities or any other private institutions, as well as county institutions and State institutions, wherever it happened to be, that it would be lent to them and they would be charged for any damage that was done other than for ordinary wear and tear.

Under the improved language, as the chairman has said, the inserting of the word "non-Federal" does away with the N. Y. A. completely. It was the decision of the Congress to permit the use of this material for purposes of continued training wherever it happens to be, provided they are using it for that purpose, otherwise it is left to the discretion of the Federal Government to dispose of it.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to ask a question: Under this provision, if these facilities we will say are in a school building and this measure passes, they are loaned, as I understand it, to the school. Is it used then under the exclusive supervision of the school authorities without Federal interference?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; it is lent to them.

Mr. RANKIN. There is no Federal interference by any Federal agency to disturb that?

Mr. RABAUT. The only Federal interference that could come, as I understand it, would be if it were needed for the Army or Navy for something that they were doing.

Mr. RANKIN. The Army and Navy could take that at any time?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. At any time they needed it?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, we are all for that.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I would like to make one slight correction. The material which is now in the schools cannot be moved from those schools as long

as it is being used for vocational education. Even the Army and Navy cannot take it from such schools where it is now in use as long as it is used for that purpose, but material not in the schools, or which may be relinquished by schools, is subject to disposal and purchase by the Army and Navy and other Federal agencies—with one exception. That exception is the other change in the item.

As submitted yesterday, the Federal agencies took priority for any material they wanted and for which they would pay, after the schools had been allowed the equipment they were now using. There was no limitation of agencies. The conferees this time have provided one exception—the Lend-Lease Administration. Any Federal agency has priority except Lend-Lease. Of course, the purpose in excluding Lend-Lease is to prevent material from being transported outside the boundaries of the continental United States.

Mr. RANKIN. Suppose there is a school that has vocational training that does not have any of these facilities. Can it secure these facilities that are relinquished at other establishments?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All that is necessary is that the board of education having jurisdiction make application and they will be entitled to any of it subject, of course, to the priorities of other Government agencies.

Mr. RANKIN. That is, the Army and the Navy.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Any Government agency excepting Lend-Lease and including the Army and Navy. Material now in the schools cannot be moved and material not in schools and not purchased by Government agencies having priority may be allotted to any other school submitting approved application, for vocational education purposes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In a case where the National Youth Administration has established a unit and has equipment and materials for training war workers, and there is a desire on the part of the local community, including the county and the city near which it is located, to obtain those facilities for vocational training, what is the procedure under the terms of the agreement between the House and the Senate that will enable the local communities to obtain it?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Material in schools which are using it for vocational training—

Mr. WHITTINGTON. This is not in schools.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I understand; I am merely prefacing my statement. That material which is in institutions now using it for vocational education cannot be disturbed, but N. Y. A. material, wherever placed, or however used, is subject to the priority of the Government agencies. This material is in great demand. I will say, as I said yesterday, that the Army and the Navy

are crying for some of this material. They will have first call. If in the exercise of their priorities no Government agency takes it, it is then subject to sale.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. As I understand, if the United States Commissioner of Education, upon the recommendation of the State vocational board, certifies that those buildings or equipment where these units are established outside of any connection with any local school are to be used for vocational training, the Director of Procurement would give consideration to their application to acquire the property for vocational training.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the requisite. There must be due certification by the Commissioner of Education.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I feel that this training equipment should go to those public schools which have been doing so large a part of this training and doing it so well. What agency now has control of this material and equipment? Is it the Procurement Division or is it the N. Y. A. up until January 1?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The Procurement Division has jurisdiction of personal property. Real estate is subject to Public Buildings.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KERR. Where the Federal priorities are waived, does that give the local school authorities the right to take over all the properties that are found in these activities and use them for vocational education purposes?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They do not have to wait for it to be waived if it is now in local educational institutions and is being used for vocational education; they can continue to use it and without waiver by any agency.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. There seems to be some change made in this amendment since yesterday. I am anxious to get the exact provision. As I understand, all of this material of the N. Y. A. will be declared surplus and placed with the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, and the War Department and the Navy Department under existing law will have a prior claim. Is that correct?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It may first be claimed by those schools in which it is now being used for vocational education purposes. That is the first priority. The second priority is to Government agencies with the exception of Lend-Lease.

Mr. HARE. Then would not the United States Office of Education be classed as a Government agency, and could not the Office of Education make requisition for all of this material and use it in its vocational-training practices, thereby excluding the War and Navy

Departments entirely or any other Government agency?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The distinction there is that while it is a Government agency the requisition would not be for the use of a Government agency, it would be for the use of a local agency.

Mr. HARE. The United States Office of Education has charge of vocational training courses; that is, the only vocational training courses we have now in the States are under the supervision and direction of the Office of Education.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It would have to be for the use of a Government agency. The fact that it would be for the use of a local agency would leave it without priority.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. How would this amendment work out in a case like this? In Norfolk the N. Y. A. took over an old, abandoned boys' academy and equipped it and did very good work with it. Now they are going out of business. How would a high school which has vocational education go about getting some of this equipment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Is it sponsored by the local school board?

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. Yes; operated by the local school board.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If it is sponsored and operated by the local school board, that machinery cannot be disturbed.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. I mean the N. Y. A. has been operating it by itself previously.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In that case it would have to wait until the Army and the Navy exercised their priority. If they do not want it, the school board could make application.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. If they do not want it, they would make application to the Procurement Division of the Treasury?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The United States Commissioner of Education must certify that it is for use in vocational training.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I feel that while this conference report is before us I should call the attention of the House and the country to the way in which the intentions of Congress are being carried out by one of the agencies which Congress has abolished, the National Youth Administration.

I have before me this morning's Times-Herald. In it there is this press release, very evidently from the N. Y. A.:

CLOTHING ROTS AS NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION LAUNDRY IS "WASHED OUT" BY CONGRESS

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—An \$80,000 laundry operated by the National Youth Administration at nearby Slossfield lay idle today with 15,000 pounds of soiled and wet-wash laundry rotting in its bins.

W. McKay Wright, area manager of National Youth Administration, said no funds

were provided to finish the cleaning when the Federal agency was liquidated by Congress, effective last Saturday.

Now here is the picture: They were given \$3,000,000 in that bill which closed them up, in order to liquidate. Instead of spending the money for liquidating and cleaning up the laundry that they had on the way they have evidently spent the money for publicity agents to give out false statements relative to the situation. Publicity agents are not a part of the liquidation, and it is about time that that gang was brought up short. I wonder how many of these telegrams that they sent out since this legislation was got together have been paid for by the Government? It is about time that people of that type had their wings clipped and clipped good and proper.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, on June 10 the Department of State issued a release to the press stating in part that "a draft agreement for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was placed" on that day by the Department of State before the governments of all the United Nations and the other nations associated with them in this war.

Very little publicity was given, but as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of this House these items aroused my interest and I began making inquiries. I found that the majority and minority leaders of both Houses had been called to the White House, where they were given the general outline of the idea involved. No member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee nor of the House Foreign Affairs Committee was invited to be present.

In view of the importance of the proposed agreement, your committee invited Mr. Acheson, of the State Department, to appear before it to give the history of its development and to discuss the organization and purposes set up. Even a superficial reading develops the certainty that this proposal can well be the outline of a possible pattern contemplated by the executive department for post-war international structure.

Your committee was informed that the draft agreement has been agreed to in principle by the four great powers, Russia, China, Great Britain, and the United States; that discussions are under way with the other 40 nations to which it has been sent for study; that a conference will be called as early this fall as can be arranged.

Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, this draft agreement cannot be too carefully studied. There is little doubt in the minds of many members of your Foreign Affairs Committee that it can well be called the shadow of things to come. It is inconceivable that the people of this country will not want to assume their rightful share of the relief and rehabilitation of the devastated countries, but we should watch carefully all agreements with such far-reaching implications as this appears to have.

If the executive department is committing the United States to an agreement of vast implications imposing a moral obligation on the Congress for the fulfillment of these commitments, every Member of this House will want to be thoroughly informed. Therefore, I am inserting herewith copy of the release of June 10.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting a copy of the release of June 10.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The release referred to follows:

A draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was placed today by the Department of State before the Governments of all the United Nations and the other nations associated with them in this war. These nations were informed that the draft agreement had been drawn up in consultation with the British Government, the Soviet Government, and the Chinese Government, and that the draft proposal meets with the approval of the four governments. The other governments were assured, however, that the plan is still tentative and that no action will be proposed until they all have had an opportunity for full consideration and discussion of the suggested line of approach to this all-important problem.

The draft agreement would provide for the immediate establishment of a central United Nations agency to assume responsibility for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of war. It is hoped that preliminary discussions among all the United Nations and the nations associated with them will speedily clear the way for a meeting of all these nations at which a definite agreement will be reached providing for joint action on relief and rehabilitation. No definite arrangements, however, have been made as yet for a meeting of the United Nations and the other nations involved on the subject of this draft proposal, and no arrangements will be made until all the powers have had an opportunity to consider and discuss the draft agreement fully.

The following nations, in addition to the United States, have signed the United Nations Declaration of January 1, 1942: Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, and Yugoslavia.

The nations associated with the United Nations in this war are: Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Ecuador, Iceland, Iran, Liberia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The draft agreement is also being brought to the attention of the appropriate French authorities.

The text of the draft agreement submitted to these nations is attached.

TEXT OF DRAFT AGREEMENT FOR UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

The governments or authorities whose duly authorized representatives have subscribed hereto,

Being United Nations or being associated with the United Nations in this war,

Being determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing, and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and

that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes, for the resumption of agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services, to the end that peoples once freed may be preserved and restored to health and strength for the tasks and opportunities of building anew,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

There is hereby established the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

1. The Administration shall have power to acquire, hold, and convey property, to enter into contracts and undertake obligations, to designate or create agencies and to review the activities of agencies so created, to manage undertakings, and in general to perform any legal act appropriate to its objects and purposes.

2. Subject to the provisions of article VII, the purposes and functions of the Administration shall be as follows:

(a) To plan, coordinate, administer, or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the United Nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, and other basic necessities, housing facilities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in areas receiving relief the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief. The form of activities of the Administration within the territory of a member government wherein that government exercises administrative authority and the responsibility to be assumed by the member government for carrying out measures planned by the Administration therein shall be determined after consultation with and with the consent of the member government.

(b) To formulate and recommend measures for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments for the coordination of purchasing, the use of ships and other procurement activities in the period following the cessation of hostilities, with a view to integrating the plans and activities of the Administration with the total movement of supplies, and for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of available supplies. The Administration may administer such coordination measures as the member governments authorize.

(c) To formulate and recommend for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments measures with respect to such related matters, arising out of its experience in planning and performing the work of relief and rehabilitation, as may be proposed by any of the member governments and approved by unanimous vote of the central committee.

ARTICLE II

Membership

The members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall be the governments or authorities signatory hereto and such other governments or authorities as may upon application for membership be admitted thereto by action by the council or between sessions of the council, by the central committee.

Wherever the term "member government" is used in this agreement it shall be construed to embrace such authorities as shall have signed the agreement or shall subsequently become members of the Administration.

ARTICLE III

The council

1. Each member government shall name one representative, and such alternates as may be necessary, upon the council of the

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which shall be the policy-making body of the Administration. The council shall, for each of its sessions, select one of its members to preside at the session.

2. The council shall be convened in normal session not less than twice a year by the central committee. It may be convened in special session whenever the central committee shall deem necessary, and shall be convened within 30 days after request therefore by a majority of the members of the council.

3. The central committee of the council shall consist of the representatives of China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, with the Director General presiding. Between sessions of the council it shall exercise all the powers and functions thereof. It shall invite the participation of the representatives of any member government at those of its meetings at which action of special interest to such government is discussed. It shall invite the participation of the representative serving as chairman of the committee on supplies of the council at those of its meetings at which policies affecting the provision of supplies are discussed.

4. The committee on supplies of the council shall consist of the members of the council, or their alternates, representing those member governments likely to be principal suppliers of materials for relief and rehabilitation. The members shall be appointed by the central committee, with the approval of the council if it be in session and otherwise subject to its ratification. The committee on supplies shall consider, formulate, and recommend to the central committee and the council policies designed to assure the provision of required supplies. The central committee shall from time to time meet with the committee on supplies to review policy matters affecting supplies.

5. The committee of the council for Europe shall consist of all the members of the council, or their alternates, representing member governments of territories within the European area, and such other members of the council, representing other governments directly concerned with the problems of relief and rehabilitation in the European area, as shall be appointed by the central committee, with the approval of the council if it be in session and otherwise subject to its ratification. The regional committees shall normally meet within their respective areas. They shall consider and recommend to the council and the central committee policies with respect to relief and rehabilitation within their respective areas. The committee of the council for Europe shall replace the inter-allied committee on European post-war relief established in London on September 24, 1941, and the records of the latter shall be made available to the committee for Europe.

6. The council shall establish such other standing regional committees as it shall consider desirable, the functions of such committees, and the method of appointing their members being identical to that provided in paragraph 5 of this article with respect to the committees of the council for Europe and for the Far East. The council shall also establish such other standing committees as it considers desirable to advise it, and, in intervals between sessions of the council, to advise the central committee. For such tech-

nical standing committees as may be established, in respect of particular problems such as nutrition, health, agriculture, transport, repatriation, and finance, the members may be members of the council or alternates nominated by them because of special competence in their respective fields of work. The members shall be appointed by the central committee, with the approval of the council if it be in session and otherwise subject to its ratification. Should a regional committee so desire, subcommittees of the technical standing committees shall be established by the technical committees in consultation with the regional committees, to advise the regional committees.

7. The travel and other expenses of members of the council and of members of its committees shall be borne by the governments which they represent.

8. All reports and recommendations of committees of the council shall be transmitted to the Director General for distribution to the council and the central committee by the secretariat of the council established under the provisions of article IV, paragraph 4.

ARTICLE IV

The Director General

1. The executive authority of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration shall be in the Director General, who shall be appointed by the council on the nomination by unanimous vote of the central committee. The Director General may be removed by unanimous vote of the central committee.

2. The Director General shall have full power and authority for carrying out relief operations contemplated by article I, paragraph 2 (a), within the limits of available resources and the broad policies determined by the council or its central committee. Immediately upon taking office he shall in conjunction with the military and other appropriate authorities of the United Nations prepare plans for the emergency relief of the civilian population in any area occupied by the armed forces of any of the United Nations, arrange for the procurement and assembly of the necessary supplies and create or select the emergency organization required for this purpose. In arranging for the procurement, transportation, and distribution of supplies and services, he and his representatives shall consult and collaborate with the appropriate authorities of the United Nations and shall, wherever practicable, use the facilities made available by such authorities. Foreign voluntary relief agencies may not engage in activity in any area receiving relief from the Administration without the consent and unless subject to the regulation of the Director General. The powers and duties of the Director General are subject to the limitations of article VII.

3. The Director General shall also be responsible for the organization and direction of the functions contemplated by article I, paragraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c).

4. The Director General shall appoint such Deputy Directors General, officers, expert personnel, and staff at his headquarters and elsewhere, including field missions, as he shall find necessary, and he may delegate to them such of his powers as he may deem appropriate. The Director General, or upon his authorization the Deputy Directors General, shall supply such secretariat and other staff and facilities as shall be required by the council and its committees, including the regional committees and subcommittees. Such Deputy Directors General as shall be assigned special functions within a region shall attend meetings of the regional standing committee whenever possible and shall keep it advised on the progress of the relief and rehabilitation program within the region.

5. The Director General shall make periodic reports to the central committee and to the council covering the progress of the

Administration's activities. The reports shall be made public except for such portions as the central committee may consider it necessary, in the interest of the United Nations, to keep confidential. The Director General shall also arrange to have prepared periodic reports covering the activities of the Administration within each region, and he shall transmit such reports with his comments thereon to the council, the central committee, and the respective regional committees.

ARTICLE V

Supplies and resources

1. Each member government pledges its full support to the Administration, within the limits of its available resources and subject to the requirements of its constitutional procedure, through contributions of funds, materials, equipment, supplies, and services, for use in its own, adjacent, or other areas in need, in order to accomplish the purposes of article I, paragraph 2 (a). All such contributions received by the Administration shall be accounted for.

2. The supplies and resources made available by the member governments shall be kept in review in relation to prospective requirements by the Director General, who shall initiate action with the member governments with a view to assuring such additional supplies and resources as may be required.

3. All purchases by any of the member governments, made outside their own territories during the war for relief or rehabilitation purposes, shall be made only after consultation with the Director General, and shall, so far as practicable, be carried out through the appropriate United Nations agency.

ARTICLE VI

Administrative expenses

The Director General shall submit to the council an annual budget, and from time to time such supplementary budgets as may be required, covering the necessary administrative expenses of the Administration. Upon approval of a budget by the council, the total amount approved shall be allocated to the member governments in proportions to be determined by the council. Each member government pledges itself, subject to the requirements of its constitutional procedure, to contribute to the administration promptly its share of the administrative expenses so determined.

ARTICLE VII

Notwithstanding any other provision herein contained, while hostilities or other military necessities exist in any area, the administration and its Director General shall not undertake activities therein without the consent of the military command of that area, and unless subject to such control as the command may find necessary. The determination that such hostilities or military necessities exist in any area shall be made by its military commander.

ARTICLE VIII

Amendment

The provisions of this agreement may be amended by unanimous vote of the central committee and two-thirds vote of the council.

ARTICLE IX

Entry into force

This agreement shall enter into force with respect to each signatory on the date when the agreement is signed by that signatory, unless otherwise specified by such signatory.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker—
Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I have read the statement made in the press that between the 5th of January 1943, when this Congress met and the time it expects to recess today, July 8, it will have appropriated \$130,000,000,000. This is a larger sum than I had thought we were appropriating. What does the gentleman say without being exact to the dollar what sum the Congress will have appropriated if this bill that is now in controversy is approved?

Mr. TABER. I would not want to say for sure, but the amount appropriated is well over 115 or 120 billions; I have not the figure exactly.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If the gentleman will permit, it aggregates approximately \$115,000,000,000.

Mr. TABER. One hundred and fifteen billion dollars?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; for the session.

Mr. TABER. Does it include the pending bills?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Yes; it includes pending appropriation bills. We are by this time able to estimate them with fair accuracy. In round figures the total amount appropriated for the session will aggregate approximately \$115,000,000,000.

Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit me to submit the request at this time, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include at this point a complete statement of the various appropriations made at this session.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The following statement is a listing of the various appropriations acts during the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress. These amounts are the direct appropriations enacted during the session. The total of slightly in excess of \$114,000,000,000 compares with a total similarly appropriated at the last session of the Seventy-seventh Congress of \$147,000,000,000.

Total of appropriation bills for direct appropriations, 78th Cong., 1st sess.

Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1944.....	\$848,295,883.00
District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944.....	55,466,565.00
Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944.....	2,621,366,879.00
Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944.....	104,608,921.00
Labor-Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944.....	
Department of Labor.....	27,794,050.00
Federal Security Agency.....	719,749,460.00
Other related independent agencies.....	389,623,500.00
Total.....	1,137,167,010.00
Legislative-Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1944.....	
Legislative.....	28,363,988.00
The Judiciary.....	12,630,490.00
Total.....	40,994,478.00
Military Appropriation Act, 1944.....	59,034,839,673.00
Naval Appropriation Act, 1944, and deficiencies, 1943.....	27,637,226,198.00
State, Justice, and Commerce Departments Appropriation Act, 1944.....	
State Department.....	33,523,100.00
Department of Justice.....	102,657,300.00
Department of Commerce.....	85,228,000.00
Total.....	221,405,400.00

Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1944:	
Treasury Department.....	\$201,222,740.00
Post Office Department.....	899,468,535.00
Total.....	1,100,691,275.00
War Department civil functions, 1944.....	63,657,098.00
Total, regular annual acts.....	92,865,619,380.00
Deficiency and supplemental acts:	
First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943.....	4,106,261,194.96
Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943.....	22,410,676.17
Naval Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1943.....	3,836,176,119.00
Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1943 and 1944.....	26,100,000.00
Further Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943.....	7,246,700.00
Further Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943.....	143,430,591.56
Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act (lend-lease), fiscal 1944.....	6,273,629,000.00
National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944.....	2,911,697,224.00
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943.....	253,256,179.72
Total, supplemental and deficiency acts.....	17,580,207,685.41
Grand total, all appropriation acts.....	110,445,827,065.41
Permanent appropriations (exclusive of trust funds):	
Interest on the public debt, 1944.....	3,000,000,000.00
Public debt retirement funds, 1944.....	593,907,551.00
Miscellaneous, 1944.....	197,982,958.00
Total.....	3,791,890,509.00
Grand total.....	114,237,718,574.41

Mr. TABER. Does the \$115,000,000,000 include the reappropriations?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; it is not customary to include reappropriations in such statements. To do so would be counting such funds twice. They were included in the total tabulation of the appropriations for the last session of the Seventy-seventh Congress. To include them here would amount to duplication. The total appropriations for the last session of Congress amounted to \$147,000,000,000. The total for this session is \$115,000,000,000 and we cannot include the same funds as an appropriation in the last session and as a reappropriation in this session. For that reason reappropriations are always omitted in comparative session statements.

Mr. TABER. The reappropriations run somewhere around \$15,000,000,000, and this sum would lapse into the Treasury if it were not reappropriated. Considering therefore the amount of money this Congress has made available it is necessary to include the reappropriations and this would make approximately the figure the gentleman from Kentucky suggested, \$130,000,000,000.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Likewise, the reappropriations next year will run somewhere around \$15,000,000,000 and would also lapse into the Treasury if not reappropriated. But after counting them as appropriations this year we cannot again count the same money in the form of reappropriations next year. It is as long as it is broad, and the amount mentioned by the gentleman from Kentucky is in error. The appropriations have been accurately tabulated by the clerks of the committee who have been making these estimates for many years, and the final figure for the session is \$115,000,000,000.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I would like to inquire of the Chairman of the Ap-

propriations Committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, how much of this \$130,000,000,000—

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is \$115,000,000,000.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. One hundred and thirty billion dollars if you include the \$15,000,000,000 that have been reappropriated.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. But you cannot include the \$15,000,000,000 of reappropriations because they have already been counted when originally appropriated in the last session. If you include them here then you must take out the \$15,000,000,000 which will not be spent this year and will be reappropriated next year. From year to year the unexpended balances reappropriated average about the same from one session to another.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The \$15,000,000,000 that have not been spent would revert to the Treasury but for the reappropriations. I just want to get the facts. How much of this \$130,000,000,000—

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is \$115,000,000,000.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. One hundred and thirty billion dollars is the amount that we have appropriated; \$15,000,000,000 of it has been reappropriated and \$115,000,000,000 is new appropriation since the 6th of January 1943. What I am trying to find out is how much of that goes for the purpose of prosecuting the war.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If you add the approximate \$15,000,000,000 reappropriated from last year you will have to take out the approximately \$15,000,000,000 which will remain unexpended at the end of this year and will be reappropriated for next year. So the total amount for the session is \$115,000,000,000. Of this amount all except about six or seven billion dollars is for the prosecution of the war. Of the \$147,000,000,000 appropriated last year, something like seven to nine billion was for Government establishments, that is, for nonwar purposes and the remainder was for the war program. During this session we have cut down nonwar expenditures somewhat and all of the \$115,000,000,000 appropriated this session goes for the prosecution of the war with the exception of some six or seven billion dollars for other purposes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I thank the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Missouri for the information.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, of course the conference report now contains only two amendments still in disagreement, therefore any discussion of those amendments not in disagreement is largely a waste of time; yet I think it is justified and I wish to discuss for just a few moments the amendment I sought to offer yesterday, not because I think anything can be done about it as far as this bill is concerned, but because I believe that this

Congress before it recesses should make some provision for the crying needs which that amendment sought to relieve.

That amendment sought to provide \$6,000,000 to carry on till July 1945, the educational program of National Youth Administration, but under the Office of Education, including the war training program. It sought to furnish the funds to enable schools and colleges to avail themselves of the properties that N. Y. A. has been using in training and manufacturing plants by re-assembling, and rehabilitating those plants.

The prime reason for continuing the educational program proper, is the desperate national need of new teachers. There are right now 13,000 classrooms without teachers. There must be found more than 100,000 additional teachers this fall unless we close the doors of the schools in America—an educational lockout, if you please—in the faces of 500,000 children.

Mr. HARE. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. HOBBS. I am so happy to yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. I might say that the subcommittee handling the appropriation for the Federal Security which included the National Youth Administration recommended to the full committee that if the National Youth Administration were continued that these \$4,000,000 would be made available for student aid in colleges upon the condition that such students would show, first, the need for aid, and, second, that upon the completion of their course in college they would be available for teachers in the public schools. Of course, that provision was eliminated by the full committee of the House.

Mr. HOBBS. I thank the gentleman for his contribution, and I thank him, too, for his cooperative attitude throughout the whole of the negotiations on this matter. I have been working with him and other Members of the House and Senate for more than a week, day and night, to put this over.

Whether or not you favored the abolition of N. Y. A., we ought to preserve the good that was in the program, especially when there is such a tragic national need at this time that these services be continued.

That is what my amendment sought to provide the money for. The amount provided was not large. It was about the exact amount of the N. Y. A. unexpended balance before we began to whittle on it. More than 100,000, nearer 1,000,000, teachers have gone to war or into war industries. This is not a criticism of them, but we must have teachers to take their places if our educational program is not to be jeopardized. Let us serve these vital needs before we go home.

For your information, please permit me to read again my amendment:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOBBS: After the committee or House conferees' amendment, insert:

"Such unexpended balance, after the funds made available hereinabove shall have been deducted, the remainder shall be transferred and credited to the United States Office of Education for the continuation during the

fiscal year 1943 of the war training and educational program in schools and colleges by virtue of the cooperation of National Youth Administration, plus such additional amount as may be necessary to increase such remainder to the sum of \$6,000,000, which additional amount is hereby appropriated and made available for such purpose."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include the amendment which I sought to introduce yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DWORSHAK. In the absence of a printed report, will the gentleman from Missouri inform the House what disposition was made of amendment No. 26? I do not think any explanation of that has been made.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the flood amendment, and that is still in disagreement. We will take that up for consideration as soon as the conference report is disposed of.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that we postpone the consideration of Senate amendment No. 24 until we dispose of Senate amendment No. 26.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: On page 13, line 15, insert the following:

"That in order to aid in the temporary rehabilitation of farmers whose buildings, crops, livestock, machinery, and equipment were destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods in 1943, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to utilize the facilities of any existing agency or bureau to provide relief to any such farmer, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, for the purpose of aiding such farmer to replace or repair any property so destroyed or damaged, and to obtain the necessary seed, livestock, and equipment to enable him to continue farming operations, and for that purpose there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$15,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 26, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

"In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by such amendment, insert the following:

"In order to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in

whole or in part, by floods in 1943, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to utilize the facilities of any existing agency or bureau to provide assistance to any such farmer by loans, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, for the purpose of aiding such farmer to continue farming operations in order to produce for the war effort, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, travel, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, fiscal year 1944, \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That not more than 10 percent of the foregoing amount shall be used for administrative expenses."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it will be noted that this amendment is presented in the form in which it was presented yesterday except that in response to the suggestion of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], the chairman of the Committee on Flood Control, who in my opinion knows more about flood conditions, flood data, and flood legislation than any other Member of either House, we omitted grants. It now applies only to loans.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In listening to the reading of the amendment I did not hear the Clerk read the language about obtaining necessary seed, livestock, and equipment. I am wondering if that language appears in the amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It does not appear in the amendment, but under the provisions of the paragraph such loans are admissible under existing law.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. What is the purpose of the loans designed to enable the farmers to obtain necessary seed, livestock, and equipment? For what are the loans to be used? It looks to me as if the language I mention is rather essential, in the absence of an explanation of the purpose and meaning of the amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There are two conditions precedent. In the first place, a man must have suffered loss by flood. No one else is eligible. That is the first restriction. Second, a loan is available only on condition that it be used to stimulate the production of food. Expenditures for seed, lime, fertilizer, and so forth, would be in direct furtherance of the purpose of the act, the production of food, and would be in order. Having borrowed the money, he could use it for any of the purposes indicated by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The substitute provides that the loans shall be made in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe. If these loans are used for the purpose of purchasing seed or buying tractors or equipment, is it intended under the "terms and conditions" that the Secretary of Agriculture or the agency that he may utilize in the administration of the amendment shall require security on the livestock or equipment that may be purchased by the farmer for the purpose of producing more crops and on the crops to be grown, just as is now

provided in the case of seed loans by the Farm Credit Administration, in the case of rehabilitation loans by the Farm Security Administration, and in the case of disaster loans?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is included in the phrase "terms and conditions." It is presumed that the Secretary of Agriculture will follow in this instance the same routine followed in making other loans to which the gentleman has referred. Loans made under the same terms and conditions would include the same provisions for security.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. With the same security and with the same rate of interest?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The same security and the same rate of interest.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. So that this substitute eliminates grants or relief or a dole and provides only that loans shall be made with the stipulation that the terms and conditions and security are to be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This has nothing to do with doles, gifts, grants, or gratuities.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. In many instances I would think it would be necessary for rehabilitation work to be done, probably the repair of the home or the repair of the sheds, barns, and other buildings, and the ditching of fields.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If that was in furtherance of the production of food, if it was a part of the program to accelerate crop production, it would be in order. Otherwise the funds would have to be secured from some other source.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. The thing I was trying to get away from was a farmer having to borrow from two Federal agencies for the purpose of putting his farm back into operation; but if in the opinion of the gentleman work such as that may be done, he could have a place to live while he was producing.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. A farmer must have a barn for stock and equipment, he has to have a house for his family in order to continue production. Under those terms he would be entitled to a loan to provide either and similar facilities.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In this connection, I am still of the opinion that in some cases grants should be made and I assume they will be made under existing law by the Farm Security Administration. In my judgment, it would have been wiser to increase if necessary the appropriation to the Farm Security Administration to provide for both loans and grants with the same security and for the same purposes as rehabilitation loans and grants may now be made. I made my position known yesterday. I have not changed my mind. I insist on treating all flood sufferers of all years equally without discrimination.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The managers on the part of the two Houses in conference last night struck out the word "grants" in response to the objection made by the gentleman on the floor yesterday.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. But did not include security which I repeatedly emphasized, although the explanation of the amendment contemplates the same or similar security as in the case at rehabilitation loans by the Farm Security Administration. This colloquy shows the intent and purpose in making the appropriation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Provision for requiring security, if conditions warrant, is clearly carried in the amendment.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. Under the provisions of the language as it now is, the Secretary of Agriculture may loan money for a man to buy a new farm, may he not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Not under this provision.

Mr. CURTIS. Why not?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Under the terms of the amendment the applicant must not only have suffered damage to his property by flood, but such loans are to enable the farmer to continue forming operations on such property.

Mr. CURTIS. Is there a Budget estimate for this?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; it is an emergency appropriation.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Does not the Farm Security Administration already have funds available to rehabilitate farmers in distress and to stimulate the production of food?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Such loans would not necessarily be permissible here. Farm Security loans are limited to needy farmers. But even if such loans were in order, it must be remembered that the appropriation for such loans has been materially reduced in the 1944 bill. Whereas F. S. A. was given something like \$136,000,000 for loans this year, the amount for 1944 has been reduced to approximately \$80,000,000—a cut of nearly one-half in the face of vastly increased need.

Mr. HAGEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. HAGEN. It is my understanding that these funds will be available to farmers in Minnesota as well? We have had floods there, you know.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Wherever farmers have suffered loss by flood; in any part of the United States, including the great and fertile State of Minnesota.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HAYS. The purpose of the loan is for the production of food?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. That is the prime purpose of these loans. Some of the most fertile land in the country, the river plains where largest quotas of surplus food are produced, has been covered with as much as 6 feet of water. Machinery, stock, and buildings have been swept away. The purpose is to make it possible to get in a short crop this year and make arrangements to secure a full crop next year.

Mr. HAYS. I would like to commend the conferees for that. The district which I represent lies in the Arkansas Valley, and in many instances the recent flood, which was the most disastrous in our history, left sand banks on much of the fertile land. The cost of producing food would include the cost of removing the debris and sand and getting the land ready for production, as well as for the actual seed and other crop costs; is that true?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The purpose is to get the land back into production as quickly as possible. One of the prime needs of the country today and one of the most essential requirements for the successful prosecution of the war is food.

Mr. HAYS. One other question, because it seems to me it is vital for the production of food. I have discussed it with Governor Black, and I am sure it has given him very much concern. That is, the taking of security on other property of the farmer, than the crop to which this is devoted. In other words, you would not expect that the security, the lien, would be extended to other property?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Of course, any security the farmer offered could be taken, although it is customary in making these loans to take as security property purchased with the loan.

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BISHOP. I am sure there is no Member of the House more informed about this flood condition than the gentleman from Missouri. Does this satisfy the gentleman as the best thing we can possibly do for these people at this time?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. With this exception: We provided in the version submitted yesterday that grants might be made in exceptional cases. That provision has been removed in order to meet criticism made on the floor yesterday. With that exception, I think it is satisfactory in every respect.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. We already have the Disaster Loan Corporation, with a capital of \$40,000,000, to make loans in case of flood disasters, but they require certain collateral. As I understand it, this proposition is to obviate that difficulty which the farmers are having?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Time is the essence. We must get action immediate-

ly. The season is far advanced in most sections of the country. The idea is to provide money for immediate use, so that production can get under way in the shortest possible time.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks at this point and to include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

OREGON LEADS IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION AND LEADS THE WAY TO VICTORY

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, there are many provisions in the bill H. R. 3030 in which the people of my State are interested. There is another subject, however, which I want to discuss briefly at this time.

Mr. Speaker, there was recently launched in the Swan Island shipyard of the Kaiser Co., Inc., in my district, a 16,500-ton tanker, christened *Fort George*, which was on the ways only 67 days. The keel was laid on April 21. This was the nineteenth launching at this plant of vessels of this size. The day before, the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, another Kaiser company, launched the two hundred and eighth Liberty ship. During June the seven yards under Kaiser management in the Richmond, Calif., and Portland-Vancouver areas delivered into service a ship each 15 hours, and they assure us that they will deliver one every 13 hours during July. In the Richmond yard alone, 25 ships were delivered this month, which is said to be a world record for a single shipbuilding yard. In the Vancouver yard, which is in the Portland area, 3 aircraft carriers were launched in 26 days. In my district, the Swan Island yard holds the world record for production of P-2 tankers per way. This is the most famous shipyard in the world and holds all records for the launching of ships delivered for each individual way. The Kaiser plants in the Portland-Vancouver area have 90,000 workers working the clock around, producing sturdy, dependable ships, which are carrying the war to the seven seas and helping to bring victory to the Allies and to overcome the toll of the deadly submarine. In the complete Kaiser organization there are 200,000 workers. These yards have established an all-time record in speed and efficiency in the construction of ships so vitally needed in our war effort. The remarkable thing is that in this vast organization, hastily gathered together, with workers from all parts of the United States, there has been no labor trouble, management and labor toiling together 24 hours a day to construct the ships needed to carry and protect our men in uniform and to keep supply lines open that they may be fed, equipped and supplied with the tools of war.

An unfortunate incident was recently reported in the press, arising out of a misunderstanding when hearings were being held in Portland by a subcommittee of the

House of Representatives, in which our colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Representative VAN ZANDT, was credited with having said that some of the Kaiser ships were of faulty construction and that some of them had been lost at sea by reason of defects in construction. There is no basis in fact for such a contention, and the newspaper releases arose by reason of misinterpretation of the facts under consideration and through inadvertence stating that a few ships were lost through faulty construction and that they came from the Kaiser yards. As a matter of fact, there was no basis in fact for this statement. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, Representative VAN ZANDT, corrected the false impression, as shown by a statement to the Oregon Journal of July 3. I quote from the Oregon Journal as follows:

In a statement to The Journal Friday evening, Representative VAN ZANDT said:

"I did not say that four Liberty ships from the Portland or any other Kaiser yards had broken up at sea due to faulty construction. No such statement will be found in the record of our congressional hearing in Portland or elsewhere. On the contrary, I have been up and down the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts visiting the shipyards and the best operated and functioning yards I have seen are the Kaiser shipyards at Portland and Vancouver.

"One other yard I have seen in their class and that is at Sausalito, Calif. I well know the blow to the morale of shipbuilders that would be caused by the statement that Liberty ships were breaking up at sea without enemy attack. I know the fear that would be created in the minds of fathers, mothers, wives and other relatives of members of the crew.

"I am glad to correct a misunderstanding by the statement I make here. I think the report, which, I repeat, is not in the record of our hearing, arose from the misreading of some statistics.

"If there is any responsibility involved in this incident I wish to accept it personally and not let it rest upon the committee."

Mr. Speaker, as a representative of the Third Congressional District of Oregon, in which two of the Kaiser yards are located, I am proud of the record made by this great organization and the great contribution it is making to the winning of the war. Furthermore, I want to say that the Kaiser organization is only one of a number of concerns engaged in building ships for the war in the Portland area. The Willamette Iron & Steel Co., an organization which throughout the years has performed outstanding service in the last World War, as well as this, the Albina Engine & Machine Works, Poole & McGonigle, and Commercial Iron Works, are doing most excellent work in the production of ships and other war instrumentalities. The Iron Fireman, while not directly engaged in shipbuilding, through its work and that of its associated companies are doing an outstanding job in the construction of marine engines and other equipment for war use.

VETERANS' PAY AFTER WAR ENDS

Mr. Speaker, on July 2, 1943, I introduced in the House a bill which has for its purpose to continue the pay of all

persons serving in the armed forces of the United States for 1 year after the termination of the present conflict. The text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the pay, exclusive of allowances, of all persons in the armed forces of the United States on or after December 8, 1941, and at the date of the termination of the present conflict, unless previously honorably discharged, and who shall have served at least 90 days, shall be continued for a period of 1 year from the date of their honorable discharge, separation, or release from active service, during which 1-year period such persons shall be members of the reserve forces: *Provided*, That in no event shall the monthly pay of any such persons, during the 1-year period exceed \$200 unless recalled for active service: *Provided further*, That within the monthly pay limitation imposed herein, the increased percentage in pay allowed for foreign service shall apply where any such service is shown.

Mr. Speaker, we expect to have at least 10,000,000 men in the armed forces before the termination of the war. When the war ends, these millions of servicemen will be mustered out and will be faced with the problem of finding remunerative employment in civil life. At the same time, 20,000,000 or more of war workers engaged in enterprises having to do with the prosecution of the war will likewise be compelled to readjust their lives to a peacetime regime. These great groups of American citizens will be competing with one another for becoming useful citizens in the post-war world. The men who have been called to the service in this time of our great tragedy when the very life and perpetuation of our Nation is at stake are entitled to every consideration when the war ends, so that they may be transferred from military service to civil pursuit without being subjected to privation and the horrors of unemployment. We all recall the bitter experiences following the end of World War No. 1.

As stated, the purpose of this bill which I am sponsoring, which is one of a number with the same objective, namely, to cushion the shock of demobilization and provide a reasonable period on pay, bridging over the gap between demobilization and placement in remunerative civil employment. By the terms of the bill the pay of persons in the armed forces who have served at least 90 days shall be continued for a period of a year from the date of their honorable discharge, separation, or release from active service, during which time such persons shall be members of the reserve force. The enactment of this legislation would enable these men who served our Nation with honor to have sustenance during the critical period following the cessation of activities and the resumption of civil pursuits.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Would it not be well to have an explanation placed in the Record showing the farmers how they should go about it in order to obtain one of these loans?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It is my understanding, if the gentleman will permit, that the Secretary of Agriculture will immediately upon the enactment of

this law issue a detailed pamphlet on procedure. It is a matter requiring some little study and should be left to the Department rather than to attempt to take it up here at this time. But it will have prompt attention by the Department, I can assure the gentleman.

Mr. JENSEN. I am glad to have that information. After all, there are many times when the farmers are busy and have many things to do and they do not understand exactly how to go about getting one of these loans. I receive many letters from folks asking me just such things—how they shall go about it to do certain things. It seems to me they are not getting proper information.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In each county representatives of the Department, including the county agent, the Extension Service, and the Farm Security Administration, are in a position to advise all interested farmers as to procedure.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to take this time to speak on the plight of the American farmer. I also want to preface my remarks, because they might be construed as partisan, by reading what a former ardent new dealer had to say about the farm situation in America. This is a recent statement by Louis Bromfield, well-known author and dirt farmer, who operates a big farm in Indiana:

I think it fair to say that nothing practical whatever has been done to help the farmer to produce more. This scandal, and by next autumn it will be one of the greatest scandals in American history, affects the whole future history of ourselves and of the world.

Its repercussions will destroy the future of the Democratic Party for years, the future of liberalism, even the future possibility of a decent peace.

Again I repeat, this is not a Republican speaking; it is not even a Democrat speaking; it is a former ardent new dealer and supporter of President Roosevelt.

Having prefaced my remarks by reading a statement from Mr. Bromfield, I desire to make some comments of my own. I do not know what the conference committee will do on the question of subsidies. I hope the conferees will bring the issue back to the House so we can have a fair and clear-cut vote whether we want subsidies or not. That is the only fair thing to do, to afford an opportunity to the Members of the House to meet the issue squarely, fairly, openly, and fearlessly. If we adopt a system of subsidies, if we let the camel get his nose, just the tip end of his nose, under the tent and smell these subsidies and political hand-outs, there will be no end to them. There will be no stopping the spread of subsidies ad infinitum. The only way for us to do is to meet that issue now, to nip it in the bud, to scotch it right now in the House of Representatives before the whole camel is under the tent and we are compelled to pay two or three billion dollars a year in subsidies, wrecking and ruining our farmers and our whole national economy. Payment of subsidies by the Government out of

the Treasury to packers, processors, and wholesalers will promote inflation and not decrease it.

Mr. Speaker, I do not know what the conference committee will do, but I hope there is some way to get a clear-cut vote, an honest-to-God vote on whether we want these political handouts, special privilege, and Government subsidies, and give us an opportunity to vote them up or down. Of course, we will support any proposal for sufficient sums to carry out the program with respect to any commitments that have been made or any commitments that have been put into effect, but not 1 cent for future subsidies. That ought to be the issue. I do not know what it is going to be, whether we are going to try to evade it by some parliamentary procedure, but it seems to me that is the only thing for the Congress to vote on.

I would like to see the subsidies killed here this afternoon by a vote of the Congress and not simply baby it along and have the President come in next year and say that he has made a lot more commitments and ask for a couple of billion more dollars.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If Congress and the administration will raise the ceiling price of corn, wheat, cotton, and other agricultural commodities to their normal value compared with industrial prices and industrial wages, this whole problem will clear up and there will be no need for subsidies.

Mr. FISH. I do not think we need them anyway under any circumstances. I do not think they will help solve the problem.

Mr. RANKIN. You cannot meet the situation by holding the price of wheat and cotton and corn and other farm crops down below the cost of production.

Mr. FISH. I do not know much about the wheat situation, but is there any ceiling price on wheat or barley or oats? I do not think there is any ceiling price on any grain except corn and I agree with the gentleman from Mississippi that we ought to take the ceiling price off and let it establish its own level on the same basis as other grain. That is the viewpoint of the farmers in my district. They need and want corn now and not after they have been liquidated by New Deal regimentation price fixing and incompetent bureaucrats. I include several telegrams from farmers and feed dealers in my district that show the seriousness of the farm situation:

WALDEN, N. Y., July 6, 1943.

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.,
Washington, D. C.:

It is necessary that Congress take immediate action to provide free movement of corn. Unless such action is taken there will be a marked curtailment of food production. Because of the low price ceiling manufacturers are unable to purchase corn. Unless this condition is corrected at once thousands of poultrymen and dairymen will be forced to liquidate their livestock. The feed situation is serious now and will be much worse unless immediate action is taken.

A. B. GARRISON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 7, 1943.
Representative HAMILTON FISH,
Washington, D. C.:

As feed dealers we know grave situation confronting egg and milk producers. Corn ceilings must be removed or livestock will starve or be slaughtered.

CLAUDE SEARS,
Fishkillplains, N. Y.

PONEBUSH, N. Y., July 7, 1943.
Congressman HAMILTON FISH,
Washington, D. C.:

Only by removing corn price ceiling will manufacturers and other food processors be able to obtain supplies sufficient to prevent a serious food shortage. We emphasize that immediate congressional action is necessary to avoid chaos.

ELMER VAN KEURERN.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein a statement from the Bureau of Reclamation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

DEVELOPING THE NATION'S WATER POWER

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me as if certain people in New York and New England were about to discover that area of the United States out where the West begins, as well as the agricultural South.

You are not going to relieve the present situation as long as you keep a millstone on the heads of the farmers of the United States. At the close of the last war when we had only \$53 per capita in circulation cotton went to 40 cents a pound, wheat to \$2.50 a bushel, and corn to \$1.75 a bushel. Today when we have more than \$125 per capita in circulation you have raised everybody's wages, everybody's prices except the man who produces the raw material.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. For a question only.

Mr. MERRITT. Does the gentleman know that since January 1941, average prices have increased 46 percent?

Mr. RANKIN. I know that everything that the farmer has had to buy has doubled.

Mr. MERRITT. Is it not also true—

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I cannot yield further.

The gentleman from New York is going to find out that wheat, corn, cotton, and farm products do not just produce themselves. He can join in this unholy combination to hold down the prices of farm products, but I will be darned if you can make the farmers produce them and bring them to you, especially when you have every gate guarded with a racketeer to keep us out or make them pay tribute before they can deliver them.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RANKIN. I am sorry, but I must decline to yield further.

Mr. MERRITT. The gentleman might learn something.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi declines to yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, what I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is that this is a temporary relief from flood conditions, it is probably justified and it will pass with practically no opposition, but it will not relieve such condition in the future. The only way I see to prevent these disastrous floods in the years to come is to do on other streams throughout the Nation just what we have done on the Tennessee River, and that is to pass the bill I have pending to establish regional authorities on every watershed in America.

You will then not only protect the lands from floods, you will not only conserve the soil, you will not only improve the navigation of every stream, but you will harness 230,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of annual production of electricity that is now going to waste and which is considerably more than all the American people are using today. When that is harnessed and provided to the farmers, the people in the city and small towns, the small industries, and to the commercial enterprises of America at rates based upon the cost of generation, transmission, and distribution, then indeed America will come into her own.

Then you will not have these disastrous repetitions of floods and overflows, but these streams will be controlled as the Tennessee River is controlled today and as the Columbia River is today, and at the same time you will add more to the wealth of the Nation than anything else that has ever been done or that could be done at this time or in the future.

So I trust that this will be an example to those men who have opposed this program from now on to support us in our efforts to develop the greatest wealth America possesses at this time, except the soil from which we live, and that is that vast wealth of water power from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, from the Columbia to the Savannah, that is now going to waste and that would add, as I said, untold billions of dollars to the wealth of the Nation and make it possible for a man to live or conduct an enterprise anywhere on American soil under pleasant and agreeable conditions.

It is the greatest piece of post-war development that lies within our reach and that is sound, reasonable, and necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER].

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, Congress, its aggregate knowledge gathered from every part of the United States, should and does have a fairly good idea of what the country needs.

The Commodity Credit bill, which the President vetoed, left some things undone. It did not, for instance, restore the historic 3-cent cattle price differential destroyed by O. P. A., which, if restored, would give you more beef and pork at less prices and would save the vast stores of food which, if frost comes early, will be wasted instead of going to you in the form of beef.

The bill did provide for more food. It also prevented the roll-backs, which it is already demonstrated are taking food out of our mouths. The President said in his message he intends putting roll-backs on every single thing the worker needs—the same as saying he will diminish the supply of every single thing the worker needs.

The bill did stop further extension of subsidies. The subsidy plan forgives a few grocery dollars for the low fixed-income groups solicitously mentioned by the President. At the same time it throws on those same poor people, through increased taxes, the grocery bills of those well able to pay their bills, including the bills of millionaires who, the President said in his Ruml message, are already taxed to the limit.

The bill did prevent inflation from taking the form of a subsidy spiral instead of a less dangerous price spiral.

By killing that bill the President killed the Commodity Credit Corporation, the one agency vital to getting more food.

Congress knows that we are not producing all the food we can; therefore should produce more. Last war it was America which won the peace and saved the world from anarchy and bolshevism. With peace treaties, with a league of nations? No; with food—30,000,000 tons of it shipped from America to hungry Europeans, including enemy countries. The situation now is incomparably worse than then. Europe is hungrier. Bolshevism now has an effective political organization and a pseudo-democratic appeal called communism. This time starvation has extended across the world to the Orient, where Japs are effectively using the time we have lent them to stir up against us a billion orientals. They call it race hatred, but that hate stems mostly from the same physical need that makes a starving dog bite the hand that withholds food. America, cupboards jammed with food, did last time—could again—lure the world back to peace the way a horse hurries back to a hay-filled stable.

So Congress, having this high purpose, does not like to be thwarted through the President by the President's meddlesome cronies, who remind one of villainous characters from Charles Dickens' novels—Uriah Heep, the Murdstones, Mr. Micawber—too many Micawbers infest the White House, always promising that something besides trouble will turn up as a result of their ineptitude.

That veto message was a masterpiece of double talk. It talked that the President was against inflation. It also talked out of the other side of the mouth that he was for roll-backs and subsidies which

we know are highly inflationary, and did you notice the threat it hung over the Congress? That pert message threatened that unless Congress permits the President to do these food-decreasing, inflation-increasing things he will do the most inflationary thing possible—start a general wage raising.

Congress knows this is no idle threat because the administration never has held the line against wage demands. On one pretext and another, including wage inequities, the administration has found excuses to raise the whole average since May last year until average hourly wage rates have risen 11.9 percent and average weekly rates have risen 16.8 percent. This is the chief cause that the cost of living has risen 5.9 percent. Wage increases have already made it impossible for farmers to replace corn they are now holding at present ceiling prices and food mills are closing down.

It is shameful that the President's Rasputins play politics thus with inflation and human hunger. Since, however, professor politicians, rationalizing their mistakes in words of three syllables, make their abstruse fallacies sound as impressive as they are deceptive, they force Congress to go slowly. Congress must choose the less inflationary of the two evils conjured up by those who are cutting the food supply lines as effectively as any Nazi might wish.

Soon pigs will be slaughtered while still little, and, if there is an early frost, preventing corn harvest, foodstuffs that could be fed to cattle and hogs will be plowed under. We shall learn the hard way the practical rules of food production some economists do not understand. Perhaps when more meat platters are bare, it may become apparent that Congress, like Balaam's donkey, spoke the truth and did not deserve to be smitten.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, a great deal has been said on the floor of this House recently about the shortage of food as well as the scarcity of feed in the market for livestock. The situation is indeed serious. Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to invite your attention to controls that were put into effect not so long ago whereby farmers were penalized as much as 49 cents per bushel on their own wheat if they raised more than the amount of a quota that was fixed against them. They were not even allowed to feed their own so-called excess wheat to their livestock or poultry, except upon payment of a penalty of 49 cents per bushel on it. I opposed this policy all the way along the line.

Now, let us see what happened. The farmers in my State of Kansas in the year 1941 were penalized in the sum of \$5,194,822 for raising more wheat than the quota assigned them. Even in 1942, last year, the farmers of Kansas were penalized \$763,000. What was that penalty for? Nothing more than raising some extra wheat on his own land. Does not sound very good right now, does it? I do not have the figures for the other States, but am informed that the total for the country is about five times the above amounts.

So Kansas farmers were required to dig up \$6,000,000 because they saw fit to produce ten or twelve million bushels of wheat that we would not have had if they had complied with the quota.

I am informed that about \$2,000,000 of this money has been refunded to producers who put the money in escrow and held the wheat until the spring of 1943, provided, however, they could show to the satisfaction of the triple A of the Department of Agriculture they had reduced their production equal in amount of the penalty wheat. In other words such farmer not only held the wheat, but was required to reduce his production.

The farmer who could not afford to hold his wheat or for reasons of his own did not see fit to do so paid the penalty and the Government officials refuse to refund it, whether he has reduced his acreage or not.

Mr. Speaker, the picture does not look so very good. Only a short time ago, producers were penalized for raising a little more food than a certain quota allowed. Now we talk about incentive payments to encourage farmers to grow more food.

Mr. Speaker, the money paid by the farmers and turned over to the Government for raising the extra food, ought as a matter of right be returned to them. I have tried to get the officials in the triple A to make the refunds. They claim they are not in position to do it. I introduced a bill in this House early this year to require it. The House Committee on Agriculture, to whom the legislation was referred, has failed up to this time to approve this measure or even act on it. I think, as a matter of right and justice, the bill should be passed. I believe if you will look into the matter, you will agree with me. Since the committee has failed to act, a petition has been placed on the Clerk's desk asking for the consideration of this bill by the House. If you agree with me that these farmers are entitled to a refund of their own money—it does not belong to the Treasury—then I suggest you sign the petition to bring the bill to the floor of this House for consideration and vote. Here is a chance to correct a mistake that should not have been made in the first place.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the amendment under consideration permits the administrative unit in charge to spend not exceeding 10 percent for administrative expenses. This is a very liberal amount and I hope it will be administered in such a way that most of the 10 percent can be turned back to the Treasury.

The amendment only permits the making of loans. The loans that can be made cannot in my opinion be very large because most of these people have had their necessities covered by local loans and by help from their neighbors. It was my understanding when this was put up that the administrative fund would be limited to 10 percent of the amount of money they used rather than

10 percent of the total. I hope that that rule will be followed by those who administer it so that there will not be such terrible waste.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And the gentleman concurs in the intent of this amendment which only provides for loans and that the Secretary is expected to take security where there is livestock just as rehabilitation loans were provided?

Mr. TABER. Yes, and if he puts up money for a new barn he ought to take as security that barn.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And he is authorized to do that under this bill?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 13, line 6, insert "Department of Agriculture."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the various votes by which the motions were agreed to was laid on the table.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri filed the following conference report on the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate numbered 33 and 34 to the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMETT O'NEAL,
LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN TABOR,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
W. P. LAMBERTSON,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARTER GLASS,
CARL HAYDEN,
GERALD P. NYE,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the

bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the conference report.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 137]

Allen, La.	Gillie	Murray, Wis.
Andrews	Gordon	Norman
Baldwin, Md.	Gore	Norton
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gorski	O'Brien, Ill.
Barden	Granger	O'Connor
Bender	Grant, Ind.	O'Hara
Bland	Green	O'Konski
Bradley, Mich.	Gross	O'Leary
Cannon, Fla.	Hale	Pfeifer
Capozzoli	Hall	Phillips
Cochran	Edwin Arthur	Plumley
Costello	Hébert	Poage
Culkin	Hill	Randolph
Curley	Hollfield	Reed, Ill.
Dawson	Izac	Rivers
Day	Johnson, Ward	Russell
Delaney	Keefe	Sauthoff
Dies	Kefauver	Smith, W. Va.
Ditter	Keogh	Summers, Tex.
Domengeaux	Kilburn	Talbot
Douglas	Kilday	Tarver
Drewry	King	Taylor
Ellsworth	Larcade	Tolan
Elmer	McCord	Treadway
Fay	McCormack	Troutman
Fellows	Magnuson	Van Zandt
Fernandez	Maloney	Vinson, Ga.
Fitzpatrick	Manasco	Wadsworth
Ford	Mansfield, Tex.	Weaver
Fulbright	May	Welch
Fulmer	Morrison, La.	White
Gallagher	Morrison, N. C.	Woodruff, Mich.
Gifford	Mott	
Gilchrist	Mundt	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 331 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument, and

H. J. Res. 147. Joint resolution to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 33: On page 43, line 13, insert the following:

"Sec. 203. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or more unless such per-

son shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House adhere to its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House adhere to its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, only two appropriation bills remain in disagreement, the War Agencies bill and the Labor-Federal Security bill. By a singular coincidence, only one amendment is in disagreement on either bill, and both relate to the same subject matter, the confirmation of certain employees by the Senate.

We have an understanding with the managers on the part of the Senate that they will abide by the action taken by the House here today. If the House votes to adhere on this amendment, the Senate conferees have agreed to recede. If, on the other hand, the House refuses to adhere, the managers on the part of the House will be in a position where it will be necessary for them to yield.

This is the final showdown on a long and much-disputed issue, as the managers on the part of the Senate have also agreed that on the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill they will abide by the action of the House on this amendment to the War Agencies bill. So we are deciding here the only point remaining at variance between the two Houses on the two bills. When we vote on this amendment and on the motion to adhere we shall have made final disposition of all appropriation bills for the session.

I understand the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has a preferential motion he desires to offer.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recede and concur with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate insert the following:

"No part of any appropriation contained in this act for any agency other than that of the Office of Strategic Services shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of \$5,500 per annum or more, appointed after June 30, 1943, unless such person shall have been appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That those appointed between June 30, 1943, and November 1, 1943, may hold office until the latter date unless sooner than that the Senate shall have refused to give its advice and consent as to any such appointee."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Will the gentleman indicate the difference between the amendment he has just submitted to the House and the amendment as printed in this morning's papers?

Mr. TABER. Yes; the difference is that after the word "act" I have inserted an exception which leaves out of the operation of the amendment the Office of Strategic Services. This is an agency that has engaged in work for this Government about which we should not do too much advertising. Therefore, I have left it out of the operation of this amendment.

Mr. Speaker, we are facing in these last hours of Congress before a possible recess a disagreement with the Senate with reference to the so-called McKellar amendment. Frankly, the McKellar amendment as it is in the bill is not workable because it would apply immediately and would throw off the pay roll everyone who draws \$4,500 a year or above until they were confirmed by the Senate. I have drawn this amendment so that confirmation is required by the Senate only where an employee receives \$5,500 or more, and those are practically all of the policy-making employees, and where they are appointed after the 30th of last June, and I have in this amendment given such appointees the right to stay on the roll until the Senate shall act upon confirmation, not later than November 1, 1943. This will permit these agencies to function.

The employees drawing \$5,500 or more are, as near as I can estimate, about 12,000 in number altogether in these agencies. Assuming a turn-over of approximately 20 percent this would cover confirmation of perhaps 200 employees a month. The Senate is accustomed to confirming the ensigns and all other officers above that grade in the Regular Navy and second lieutenants and all officers above that grade in the Regular Army, so this is not an impossible task to cover.

The object of this amendment and the object of Senate confirmation at the present time is to see that the civil service in this country is cleaned up. At the present time the agencies of government have been filled up with appointments of the type that Harry Hopkins, Benny Cohen, and David K. Niles have dictated. It is about time we began to clean up the civil service of the United States. I do not think we ought to have to do this, but our Civil Service Commission, with that agency which has been functioning as a board of law examiners, has not fulfilled its obligation of seeing that we have desirable employees in the Government.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I do not like to interfere with the regular operations of the Government, but that civil service of ours has gone to such a low estate that we have on the lists people who are not primarily interested in our winning the war. A great many of these agencies are terribly afflicted by the situation, having on their rolls an enormous number, thousands of people, who ought not to be there. I am hopeful that we can try this thing out and see if the Senate will not make of our Government a better

Government and provide us with a better civil service.

We have tried this out for a year upon the Manpower Commission. Commissioner McNutt complained when he was before us that the Senate had not confirmed many of those who had been appointed to his Commission.

A list of those whom the Senate had failed to confirm was placed in the record of the hearings before the Appropriations Committee. One cannot examine those hearings without coming to the conclusion that the Senate had done right in protecting our civil service by failing to confirm those people.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I know the gentleman is interested in improving the civil service and he has expressed some concern about it. I wonder if he has given thought to the effect of this amendment? Every employee, if and when he is appointed to a position of \$5,500 in the Government service, must have the approval of the United States Senate. Under those circumstances, every employee in a civil-service position from the time he starts at the bottom until he gets ready to go to the \$5,500 class is constantly reminded that the sword of the Senate is hanging over his head, if he should, perforce, offend the Senators of the United States. Does the gentleman think that is going to help the morale or help the building up of the civil service?

Mr. TABER. I do not believe the Senate of the United States is going to prevent a man from doing a decent job just to get their approval. I believe that the Senate of the United States will meet its responsibility face to face and honestly pass on these nominees of the President and other executives for these positions. I do not believe there will be any cloud upon our people. I do not believe that cloud will be half as bad as the cloud that is there now, of absolute subservience to a great many of these people who have destroyed the morale of our Government.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Is it not a fact that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York is limited solely to the agencies covered in this bill, and from that list he has specifically excepted the O. S. S.?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. But it is a fact that as far as employees in this bill that this amendment covers, it absolutely removes everybody from under civil service and puts them under patronage when they get \$5,500?

Mr. TABER. It does not. They cannot be removed from the requirement that they should have a civil-service status and pass the examinations that are required. It simply means that the Civil Service Commission must see that

these men whom they are recommending must be loyal to the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, it is not difficult to understand why the Senate would like to extend its power of confirmation. The more to be confirmed by the Senate, the greater the power of the Senators and the stronger the control of the Senators in their own States, and the stature of the House of Representatives, in my opinion, sinks in the same proportion.

It is rather interesting to note that of all matters we have had in conference, and there have been many important ones, the most uncompromising attitude on any amendment has been to secure this additional power for the Senate. The newspapers of the country have condemned it almost universally, and it is apparent why that has been done. Of course, the Senators are interested in better government. I am not questioning that; but this gives them tremendous patronage. It is unfair to a bureau head to make him and his staff subject to the will of some Senator.

With reference to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], I would like to show one place where it is directly in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. The gentleman says those appointed after June 30 and before November 1 shall hold office until November 1, but the Constitution says the President shall have the power to fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session. In other words, the gentleman from New York says they may not hold office beyond November 1, and the Constitution says they shall hold office until the end of the session.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. TABER. There will be no opportunity for a recess appointment between June 30 and the 1st day of November.

Mr. O'NEAL. That remains to be seen. The gentleman's amendment says it shall expire November 1, and the Constitution says the end of the session.

Now, do you realize what you are doing? It was never contemplated to give the Senate that power in the beginning. But since 1937 there has been a constant effort on the part of the other body to be able to say "yes" or "no" on the appointment of these Government officials. In 1937 they passed the first bill that required confirmation by the Senate, based upon a salary of \$7,500. In the Justice Department bill a year ago they put in another amendment that all those drawing over \$7,500 must be confirmed by the Senate. In the manpower bill they dropped it to \$4,500. Now, in this bill, under the Taber amendment, they would like to make it \$5,500. What a confused mess all of this would be. How unwork-

able it would be—all of these various provisions under civil service.

We have a committee for the purpose of studying this very question and a bill before it, and that committee can take all of the agencies, can take the whole situation, and work out something that is fair, and not have one agency with confirmation at \$7,500, 14 with confirmation at \$5,500, another one with confirmation at \$4,500. All of that causes confusion and certainly is not a sound way to legislate.

The motion made by the gentleman from New York is directed at the so-called "long hairs" to whom he has referred many times. I would like to call attention to the fact that the salary limitation of \$5,500 and over will seldom touch this type of employee. We have heard many attacks made on the men in the various departments whom the gentleman has referred to as "long hairs"; they are the ones who have been damned on this floor as analysts, economic analysts, writers, research specialists, and others, practically every one of whom is in a salary bracket below the \$5,500 which the gentleman now seeks to insert in this bill. The \$5,500 will not reach for the most part those who have not had the business experience so much urged lately.

We must consider this: We cannot reach the problem and the business executive by basing it on a salary limitation. If you are seeking to have confirmation of those to whom the gentleman has directed his remarks as being impractical, it should be based not on a salary limitation, but on the type of work that the men are doing; it should not be based on the salary they are drawing. He should devise such system as he wants and then say for this type of work or that type of work the individual should be confirmed. But a salary limitation, in my opinion, will not reach the people to whom he has referred.

The higher-paid executive has his research specialists around him; he is the one on whom we must rely, and often he is guided by the advice on the basic, fundamental parts of the bureau's program of those in the salary range below \$5,500.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. May I ask, since the gentleman would exclude the employees in the Office of Strategic Services, if he does not recognize that it would not only be dangerous to the public to require the placing of their names in the Record with a statement of how much they receive, not only in that Office, but in the various other branches of service, whose names should not be published for like reasons?

Mr. O'NEAL. May I say to the gentleman that this amendment would not permit the employment of anyone drawing a salary over \$5,500 without confirmation, no matter how important the work he is doing, whether or not it is of a confidential nature in the war effort. There is an exception for the Office of

Strategic Services where they have employed people on work of a confidential nature where no one knows their names and no one ought to know what they are doing except the head of the department.

But the amendment to the bill does not except the Board of Economic Warfare and other agencies in the bill, such as the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, who are operating in foreign fields and who have employees unknown to anyone but the head of the bureau.

They are scattered all over the world, some of them in the countries of the enemy; those men draw salaries, some of them, undoubtedly above \$5,500. That is not only true in the Office of Strategic Services, but all of the other agencies mentioned, some three or four of them; undoubtedly they have men of that character, and it would be a very serious matter to disclose to anybody except the heads of the department under whom they work what they are doing or to bring their names before the Senate, as would have to be done if their appointments had to be confirmed.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives would also be affected by this matter. Each one of us who may have a friend up for confirmation, we would have to be making more frequent trips over to the other end of the Capitol in a suppliant manner.

This would lower the stature, as I said before, of the House of Representatives and place us in the position of having to go across to the other end of the Capitol to seek the consideration and generosity of the Members of the other body.

It is not fair to the war effort, it is not fair to the House of Representatives, it is not practical. It should go before the House committee dealing with this affair. The committee can enter into all phases of it and will not have confirmation at \$7,500 in one bill, at \$4,500 in another, and at \$5,500 in another. The subject is, in my opinion, not being handled in anything like the careful way in which it should be handled and would be handled by our regular committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I have so much respect for the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] that I never find myself able to disagree with him on a question where a principle is involved without being forced to reexamine whatever I think about the subject. If a compromise were necessary at this time upon the McKellar proposal, the compromise proposed by the gentleman from New York strikes me as the very best that could be devised. I question, however, since the statement has been made that the managers on the part of the Senate have agreed they would accept the action of the House at this time that we should let ourselves be persuaded on our convictions in regard to this matter by the pressure of a possible recess or by the

request that we do something immediately.

The issue that is presented now is the entire issue that is involved in the McKellar bill. That bill is now resting before the Committee on the Civil Service. The Congress properly should consider the practice and the present state of the civil service. Personally I think the Civil Service does need some cleaning out and improvements in some of its procedure. Personally I think that we need to destroy some of the sense of security which has put some people in jobs with the thought they were going to hold them for life regardless of whether they performed efficient service or not, but I question very much whether on the short debate we are going to have on a conference proposal here that the entire issue can be resolved. In view of the fact that the other body is apparently ready to accept the position this body adopted overwhelmingly on a similar rider on another bill, it would seem to me proper that we should reaffirm that position now and let the entire problem of reform in civil service procedure be considered by the appropriate legislative committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE].

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I am satisfied that the Senator in presenting this amendment was not grasping for power, that he had the good of the service in mind. The Senator is an able and outstanding legislator who has an enviable record in the public service. I am equally satisfied that that is the objective of our able colleague in proposing modification of it. I believe myself that this amendment will have a wholesome influence on the Government service and will not interfere materially with good administration. It is true, as the gentleman from Kentucky said a while ago, the amendment itself will not reach a great number of employees whom we may feel unworthy, because they are drawing less than \$5,500, but this provision will reach those who are responsible for naming the junior employees. There will always be a finger of restraint over them so that they will exercise their authority with greater caution, with greater care, so that they will not readily appoint those who are unfit because of their ideologies. In my opinion, there is where the difficulty arises in the Government service, the employees are named without sufficient scrutiny and without a feeling of sufficient responsibility on the part of the appointing authorities, and while it is not practicable to make the principle of confirmation apply to all employees without regard to salaries, it is practicable to make it apply to those in the higher brackets who in the main are responsible for the naming of the junior employees; and in this way it will have a wholesome influence throughout the service. I believe the proposal as modified by the able Member from New York should have the support of the Members on both sides of the aisle, and I believe if it is adopted we

shall find it will become a provision that will be workable and wield a wholesome influence in the Government service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, when this matter was up for consideration yesterday it occurred to me that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York was an improvement over the McKellar amendment, and as between the two I would rather support the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. I do not think, however, either of these amendments will do the thing the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has in mind. Furthermore, I do not think we should extend this extra power to the United States Senate. That body has enough patronage now. Regardless of what you and I think about it, these higher paid positions are going to be filled by political appointees under either the McKellar amendment or the Taber amendment; that is what will happen as sure as the world, because they will be going to the United States Senators to get their jobs regardless of civil-service classification. The political patronage crowds would take the situation in hand.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield for a question.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman is a distinguished member of the Committee on the Civil Service. Does he not think that the passage of an amendment like that and the adoption of such a policy would absolutely destroy civil service on all jobs above \$5,500?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I will discuss that further.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Let me first discuss the question raised by the gentleman from Virginia. Let me say first that the McKellar amendment is really before the House Committee on the Civil Service. It has not yet been given consideration by that committee but it will be. I feel it would be much better procedure to let that committee consider the legislation rather than put legislation on an appropriation bill as we appear to be doing this afternoon. Let me say to the gentleman from New York before he speaks that I will go a long, long way with him in criticizing the manner in which the Civil Service is handing our Government employment. I have criticized the policies of the Civil Service on the floor of this House and in the Committee, and shall continue to do it so long as a lot of their practices are continued. As a matter of fact, I feel sometimes that our present investigation is only scratching the surface. The gentleman from New York has a good right to lose his patience because of some of the practices that are performed in our civil-service procedure. Too much is done in the name of civil service, only.

Mr. TABER. Is it not true that we have political appointments now under the jurisdiction of Harry Hopkins, Benny Cohen, David Niles, and all that gang?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Oh, certainly we have Harry Hopkins, and Benny Cohen who is one of the chief advisers of the inner circle, and David Niles, and the Gilberts, and the young man named Prichard, the young law clerk, whom, I am informed, is one of the main policy advisers, and Mordecai Ezekiel, who is a right-hand man on agricultural questions. But the gentleman's amendment will not reach them. If I thought it would, I would take a different attitude in a minute. Of course, one of our great difficulties right now is that our policies are being made by theorists and not by trained practical individuals. I want the gentleman to know that I commend him for digging into this thing. The practices he mentions ought to and must be stopped, but his amendment will not do it in my opinion. I nearly always go along with the gentleman from New York because his judgment is sound. He is one of the hardest working Members of this House. His criticism will do a lot of good whether his amendment is adopted or not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, as I understand the situation, there is a gentleman's agreement that if we fail to agree to go along with the Senate on this so-called McKellar amendment then the Senate will agree to go along with the House in refusing it. Let us send it back without the amendment, let the Civil Service Committee work on it. Let this be notice to the Membership of the House to come before that committee and offer any suggestions they may have in mind whereby the situation may be improved by legislative action. I really believe it is wiser than try to legislate on an appropriation bill without giving it more consideration than we can in these few minutes. I think that would be better; I think we will get along better and that we will have better legislation if we do that. I want to commend the gentleman from New York in his attempt to correct abuses that ought to have been corrected a long time ago. I will go along with him in his effort to get it done. I am willing and anxious to do anything I can to correct a lot of inequities and a lot of abuses that go on down there.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the proposal submitted by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

I want to emphasize that that proposal is limited to the fiscal year 1944—that is, the fiscal year we are now in—that it is limited to new appointments, that it is

limited to appointments of those who are to receive \$5,500 or more, and that it is limited to the agencies specified in this bill and to those agencies only, with the Office of Strategic Services specifically excepted.

I can express my views very briefly, Mr. Speaker.

I am for this 12-month proposal at this time and under existing conditions because I have become sick and tired of conditions as I see them here on what may be called the home front.

Some of the worst conditions are to be found in the agencies affected by this amendment.

We have a Federal pay roll that is loaded, in many instances, with those of radical, and to some extent, subversive thought. We have a pay roll loaded with theorists as distinguished from those of practical judgment. We have incompetency and bungling by those in positions of responsibility without parallel. We have conditions on the home front which if not straightened out promptly may well serve to undermine our entire war effort on the fighting fronts overseas.

The Senate confirms every naval ensign, every Army lieutenant, all the more important postmasters. Reservation of the right to confirm in respect to the War Manpower Commission has, in my judgment, been very helpful. The additional burden involved in this proposal can readily be handled.

As far as I am concerned, in the interest of a service based on merit at home, in the interest of the war effort at home and overseas, I am content to place the additional check proposed on the personnel in question for the period specified in the hands of the United States Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GALE].

Mr. GALE. Mr. Speaker, there is very little new that can be said about this issue. The issue seems to me, in my very humble opinion, to be one of principle, as to whether or not we shall throw open important Government jobs to political patronage. If we follow the McKellar amendment or if we adopt it to a lesser degree by adopting the Taber amendment, we will be doing just that.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GALE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. Does not the gentleman think there is plenty of patronage in the job now that Harry Hopkins and the rest of the crowd over there have?

Mr. GALE. I think the patronage would be a lot worse under this.

Mr. BUSBEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GALE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. May I ask if it is not political patronage when the administration at the present time appoints all these lame-duck Congressmen to these different positions in the O. P. A. and other agencies?

Mr. GALE. There is not very much of an answer to that. If we adopt the McKellar amendment, we will have a situation when we go back home, and we probably will be going home very shortly, of a very embarrassing nature. We will be accused very definitely of having passed a law and having authorized and sanctioned the filling of important war administration jobs with political patronage.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that this McKellar amendment will be defeated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL].

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, it was with a great deal of reluctance that I came to this rostrum in reference to the pending bill today. If I did not believe that this bill covers a tremendous import, looking down into the future years of this country and having upon the future years of this country a tremendously important bearing on the question as to whether or not this country is going to remain a great, free country or not, I would not be here.

Back in the days of Martin Van Buren the principle was recognized and established, and it is recognized all over this country today, that where the patronage lies there lies the political power. A few moments ago someone said, "Why, these jobs might get into politics." They are in politics now. Is there a man on the floor of this House today who does not know that? And if they have forgotten that, Mr. Speaker, just remember the last time any bill of great interest and importance to this country was before the House. We were besieged by a great barrage of correspondence from home people, who wrote not because it affected their daily lives but because they were relatives of the millions of bureaucrats down here in Washington. These bureaucrats would receive word from the boss at the top of the pile, they would write to their friends, relatives, and members of their families back home, and you would get the impression that there was some real interest back there. You were influenced to vote not the way which your conscience told you to vote but as you thought a lot of people down in your district thought they wanted you to vote.

I would rather take a chance on a man being appointed after he has been looked over by the United States Senator who comes from my State and who knows the character of the people down there, than in other ways. Not long ago a man was appointed to a very important position at Kansas City, and I am telling this because the same thing is happening in the district of every man here. I happen to be a Democrat, and I am interested in the Democratic Party. This man was appointed as an important lawyer, as a counsel in one of these departments. He was a man with a poor reputation before the bar. He could not have been elected to any office in the State of Missouri. He was unknown at the bar because he had never practiced,

having simply slipped around the highways and the byways in his devious practice. He happened to be a Republican, but he is a Republican such as you gentlemen on this side would not recognize. He had been out denouncing the President of the United States, yet because some bureaucrat in Washington wanted him, he got the appointment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me the question resolves itself into whether we are for the bureaucrats or Senators and as for me I am for the latter. People all over this country are giving praise to the Congress of the United States for asserting itself. We are on the upgrade. The people at home are with us. This is just one more evidence to have a little emphasis by the Congress over the bureaucrats. I think it would be highly acceptable to the people. Certainly it would be just a little notice, just a little bearing down that they need, that we can do without hurting anything at all. I think we should agree to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker and friends, I invite your attention to a fundamental consideration.

The Constitution of the United States provides:

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America (art. II, sec. 1).

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments (art. II, sec. 2, clause 2).

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives (art. I, sec. 1).

Neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives, then, has any legislative power except that granted in the Constitution. And as all of the powers of the National Government are vested in its three coordinate branches, respectively, and each is supreme in its own sphere, it is inconceivable that any part of the executive power—the whole of which is vested by the Constitution in the President—or any part of the judicial power—the whole of which is vested by the Constitution in the courts—should be thought to be in the Senate, unless specifically granted the Senate in and by the Constitution itself. And as the Constitution specifically prescribes that, even as to the legislative power of the

United States, only so much thereof shall be vested in the legislative branch of the Government of the United States as granted in the Constitution, it is beyond question that no power whatsoever of the Government of the United States is in either House or Senate which is not granted in and by the Constitution.

The power of appointing all of the officers and employees of the 17 war agencies in the Executive Office of the President affected by the pending appropriation bill, or by the amendment thereof now under consideration, is, of course, in the President, or, if inferior officers, then either in the President alone or in such heads of departments in whom the Congress may have by law vested it.

Since the right of concurring in executive appointments of executive officers or employees by confirmation is specifically granted the Senate by the Constitution, that right—a limitation of executive power—is in the Senate. But it can be no more expanded by legislation than it could have been so granted.

There is, therefore, no authority—nor can there be except by amendment of the Constitution—for Senate confirmation of inferior officers whose appointment the Congress has vested by law in the President alone or in the heads of departments.

It is equally clear that if the pending amendment would not repeal so much of the acts of Congress which vest the power to appoint inferior officers in the President alone or in the heads of departments, those laws stand, and no right of confirmation exists.

If, however, so much of such acts of Congress are repealed, then the subsequent appointment of all inferior officers or employees appointed by the President alone or by the heads of departments, is void, wholly without regard to the amounts of their salaries. This would create "confusion worse confounded."

Under such circumstances of law we certainly should reject the Taber amendment now under consideration, and then adopt the motion to adhere to our disagreement with the Senate as to the McKellar amendment.

Both sides to the controversy precipitated by the McKellar and Taber amendments have the same worthy objective. One side would remove the barnacles from the ship of state in one way. The other, in another way. In my opinion neither way is wise, to say the least. There is a better way. That is set forth in H. R. 3128, now pending in committee. I respectfully urge both sides here, and all others, to join in bringing that bill, or some better one, to final passage. But, in the meanwhile, as you value your reputation as lawmakers, I beg of you that you kill the pending amendment and also the McKellar amendment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT].

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, if we pass either the McKellar bill or the amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from New York we shall be very vulnerable to criticism both by

the press and by the people, and justly so. The people will interpret the passage of this bill as a scuttling of the civil service, as an attempt to evade the provisions of the Hatch Act, and as throwing these men who would be affected into State politics, for if their confirmation depends upon the will of the Senators it is unthinkable that they will not for that very reason be plunged into State politics.

The framers of our Constitution attempted to achieve a very delicate balance between the three separate branches of Government. It is quite possible that the legislative branch of the Government has surrendered too much of its power in the past to the Executive. I do not think the cure for that, however, is to let the legislative branch of the Government take over the legitimate functions of the executive.

I feel that the recourse of this Congress in order to maintain and regain its prestige is, after the war is over and the extraordinary power of the President in wartime has ceased, to take back its legislative power and exercise it, but not attempt to go to the other extreme and try to take away the just and legal functions of the Executive.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK].

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] says he favors this modified Senate confirmation that he has offered because he wants the Senate to clean up the civil service. To me that is an amazing statement, after the gyrations the Senate went through on Watson, Dodd, and Lovett. What do you expect? You are going to get nothing but patronage, that is what, and it is going to be given to the United States Senators.

If we are going to make a political football out of the civil service, then I want my part, too, and I want you to have your part, too, and not turn it over to the United States Senate, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] proposes to do by this compromise.

We have an agreement from the other body that it will abide by what we do here, so let us hold the line and go home and tell our people that we refused to let the Senate of the United States make a political football out of the war agencies, that we did not want to make a political patronage system out of these 16 or 18 war agencies that are included in this bill. That is all it is. If you want to have that sort of a government, then let us have our share of it, too. Let us not turn it over to the United States Senate, so they will have all of it and we shall have none.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have such a warm regard and genuine affection for my good friend the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER, that, as I have said before, sometimes I like to see him get really wrong, because then I know he is not infallible. I will say for him that when he does go wrong

he goes wrong good. He does not miss it. He is in awfully bad company with this Taber-McKellar amendment. I know the methods are not the same.

There are several reasons why the House should stand by its vote it took on July 3. The first reason is because it is right that we should do it. That should be enough, but there is a collateral reason which I will mention in passing. I am told that the Senate has agreed to the conference report on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill. Very shortly it will be agreed to in this body. If this vote is passed, holding the line on this amendment, your reservations for tonight or for tomorrow for the recess will be good and you may go your way. Of course, that is not a compelling reason, but, as I say, it is a collateral reason.

I would like to have you, if you will, turn to the RECORD of July 3 and see how we voted on that day. Three hundred and two Members voted against the McKellar amendment, and 29 voted for it. Oh, you will say, it has been changed since then. Yes; it has been changed a little. Just sugar-coated a little. They just try to make it a little more palatable by providing that it shall only apply to future appointments and that it should be \$5,500 instead of \$4,500. Let the boys from \$4,500 to \$5,500 under the wire, but catch them from \$5,500 up. You will really get good jobs there, but you may have a little something to say about the \$4,500 crowd.

In my early days I worked in a drug store. Oftentimes we would have some fellow come around who wanted a dose of castor oil. I had a way that I could mix that up at the soda fountain. I would stir it up with a lot of orange juice or sarsaparilla and one thing or another and I could make it a little more palatable, and he could take the dose and he would not taste it quite so much as it went down, but it would have the same disastrous effect in the long run. That is the way with this amendment. It does not reach what the gentleman is aiming at at all. It absolutely wipes out the civil service in the upper brackets. Any man starting in the civil service as a career, which we have tried to build up, from the time he starts at the bottom, as he begins to reach the upper brackets and he hopes some day he may be an executive or a departmental head, and that great day will come when his name will go to the Senate. Oh, he is not thinking about that civil-service examination, but can he pass the examination in the United States Senate? Now, it is no indictment of human nature to say that every one of those men, when a Senator calls him, is going to answer the telephone and he is going to make sure that the distinguished Members of the United States Senate are not going to say when his name gets up there that he should not be confirmed. That is the kind of bait that would be thrown into the civil service.

But there is a much more potent reason than that. This amendment could be labeled an amendment to hinder the war effort. The Office of Strategic Services is not the only service that has men

in the foreign field. We appropriated \$22,000,000 for the Office of War Information for their services in the foreign fields.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes, I yield.

Mr. TABER. Would not the gentleman like to have confirmation for the O. W. I. foreign service and the Board of Economic Warfare foreign service after what has been brought out in the last few weeks?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. You absolutely could not run the foreign service of the Office of War Information or the Board of Economic Warfare or the War Shipping Administration, having their secret agents in foreign fields, if they had to send their names to the Senate for confirmation. Each of those agencies, just as the Board of Strategic Services, has secret foreign agents. No one knows who they are. They must be secret because they operate in foreign fields. They operate in dangerous territory. It would absolutely destroy the foreign service of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Mr. RAYBURN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Certainly I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. Granting that this thing should be done which, of course, the gentleman does not and neither do I, does he not think, if we are going to pass legislation like this, that it should go to a committee and be considered and brought in and apply to all departments of the Government, instead of these popgun things coming in on each appropriation bill?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think the gentleman's observation is absolutely unanswerable. It would be absolutely untenable, illogical, and unreasonable to pick out a few at a time and say that everybody getting over \$5,500 had to be confirmed by the Senate, and a department across the hall does not have it apply to it. That would create an intolerable condition.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I wonder if the gentleman realizes that in our public land States, in States where the Government owns 72 percent of the land, it is all under the control of bureaucrats, and there is no way of bringing those bureaucrats under control.

I wonder if he knows that the chambers of commerce of the States and the local chambers of commerce feel that if these bureaucrats knew that they had to be confirmed by the Senate or put under some branch of the legislative body of the Government then at least a lot of these people throughout the States would work with the State representatives with some measure of cooperation, which they are not getting now.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I agree with the gentleman that perhaps some plan possibly could be devised whereby

there would be some uniform system of consideration in the confirmation of certain parties. Already it is provided by the Constitution that certain appointees of the Executive must be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, an announcement was made when this matter was here before that hearings on the McKellar bill and several other bills would be had when the Congress comes back.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] such time as he may desire.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, with all of my regard for the gentleman from New York I hope the House will vote down the amendment offered by him. It would lead to endless confusion and create interminable difficulties.

I know that Mr. TABER's aim in offering his amendment is to prevent the appointment to key positions of inefficient, visionary, crack-brained persons of the genus long-hair, to which he so frequently and feelingly adverts, but I am wondering whether he has given sufficient consideration to the sinister effects of his proposal. I fear that in divorcing himself from the long-hairs he allies himself with the spoilsmen and I doubt whether he benefits by the change of company.

All of the objections so forcefully urged against the original McKellar amendment still hold against the Taber amendment. The Taber amendment lessens the problem only in degree. The provision of the Taber amendment that Presidential appointees nominated in recess shall serve until confirmed is substantially the present law and practice, so that this leaves one substantive proposition in the Taber proposal and that is that hereafter and dating back to June 30 all appointees to positions paying \$5,500 or more must be confirmed by the Senate.

The country is much opposed to this kind of legislation, believing that notwithstanding the good intent of the gentleman from New York and others who have seen fit to sponsor it that it would be spoils legislation of the worst type. Not only is public opinion as a whole against it but the press is almost unanimously opposed to it. We can only imagine what a valuable accessory it would be to machine politics in this country and how highly it would be regarded by the political bosses.

Let us visualize the case of John Jones, a perfectly competent man, who might be nominated for a \$5,500 job. The local political boss would look over his records and see that John Jones was deficient as a political manipulator and would wire to the Senator from his State: "Oppose confirmation of John Jones. He is a political dud and has never done anything for our party."

Based on that high impulse, generated in the home political works, the Senator would proceed to hold up confirmation and the public interest would suffer. There are actual instances where word has gone out to persons considered for appointment that if they would agree to contribute 5 or 10 percent of their salary to the political organization at home they could depend on confirmation; otherwise not.

The War Manpower Commission has been right up against this problem ever since the rider was adopted requiring Senate confirmation of all War Manpower appointees drawing \$4,500 or more. The War Manpower Commission has been caused no end of trouble by that provision and it has delayed and handicapped the work of that Commission beyond all reason. Highly eligible persons, whose services have been much sought, have flatly declined to have their names submitted, rather than go through a humiliating fight to secure Senate benediction. Not only have the personnel efforts of the Commission been demoralized in this way, but the delay caused by a backlog of unconfirmed nominations has been a heavy deterrent to successful administration of the War Manpower Commission.

Illustrative of the confusion that would be created by the Taber amendment, some perplexing problems of administration under it already are foreseen. For instance:

Does it mean that a person already in the service and who is transferred would have to be confirmed before he could accept the \$5,500 position to which he is transferred?

Does it mean that a person now in the service who is promoted under the Ramspeck Act to \$5,500 would have to be confirmed? Under the Ramspeck Act an employee drawing \$5,400 a year after 30 months' service is automatically promoted to \$5,600. Would he have to be confirmed? The Board of Economic Warfare and various secret services, intimately integrated with the military effort, operate all over the globe. Is it seriously proposed that the recruitment of this highly essential and vitally important personnel is to be held up and these vital operations are to be handicapped and delayed while United States Senators leisurely debate the political qualifications of the appointees? Some of these persons have been appointed since June 30 and are now on their way to their vital spots in foreign countries. Are they to be recalled and forced to do obeisance to a politically minded Senate?

The publicity that would be given to the agents if their names are dragged before the Senate in a confirmation proceeding would end the usefulness of their important activity. These agents operate in foreign countries under the cloak of secrecy and in the very nature of things they must operate anonymously. Probably we could do nothing that would help the enemy more than to bring their names out into the limelight of publicity in a confirmation proceeding before the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, the Taber amendment, well intended as it is, would foment controversy and create delay at a critical time when unity and expeditiousness are the primary need. It would slow up the war effort more than can now be imagined. I have very direct information that it is doubtful whether the President will sign the bill if this provision goes into it. I plead with the House to give sober second thought to this amendment and if it does so I feel certain that it will reject the proposal.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the nays appeared to have it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call for a division.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 69, nays 260, answered "present" 1, not voting 100, as follows:

[Roll No. 138]

YEAS—69

Abernethy	Hess	Powers
Allen, Ill.	Jackson	Rankin
Andersen	Jenkins	Reece, Tenn.
August H.	Jennings	Reed, N. Y.
Bell	Jensen	Richards
Boykin	Johnson	Rizley
Brehm	Calvin D.	Schiffler
Brown, Ohio	Johnson, Ind.	Sheridan
Bryson	Jones	Simpson, Ill.
Busbey	Jonkman	Smith, Ohio
Carson, Ohio	Lambertson	Somers, N. Y.
Carter	Lemke	Stewart
Chapfield	McCowan	Taber
Coffee	McGregor	Vincent, Ky.
Cole, N. Y.	McKenzie	West
Cravens	McMillan	Whelchel, Ga.
Crawford	Maas	White
Davis	Martin, Mass.	Whitten
Ellis	Morrow	Wigglesworth
Elston, Ohio	Miller, Nebr.	Wilson
Fish	Mundt	Wolcott
Gibson	Murray, Tenn.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Harris, Ark.	Norrell	Woodruff, Mich.
Heldinger	Philbin	

NAYS—260

Andersen	Canfield	Elliott
H. Carl	Cannon, Mo.	Ellison, Md.
Anderson, Calif.	Carlson, Kans.	Ellsworth
Anderson	Case	Engel
N. Mex.	Celler	Feighan
Angell	Chapman	Fenton
Arends	Chenoweth	Fernandez
Arnold	Church	Fisher
Auchincloss	Clark	Fiannagan
Baldwin, Md.	Clason	Fogarty
Barry	Clevenger	Folger
Bates, Ky.	Cole, Mo.	Forand
Bates, Mass.	Compton	Fulbright
Beall	Cooley	Furlong
Beckworth	Cooper	Gale
Bender	Costello	Gamble
Bennett, Mo.	Courtney	Gathings
Bishop	Cox	Gavagan
Blackney	Creal	Gavin
Bloom	Crosser	Gearhart
Bolton	Cullen	Gerlach
Bonner	Cunningham	Gillette
Boren	Curtis	Goodwin
Bradley, Pa.	D'Alesandro	Gossett
Brown, Ga.	Dewey	Graham
Buckley	Dickstein	Grant, Ala.
Buffett	Dilweg	Gregory
Bulwinkle	Dingell	Griffiths
Burch, Va.	Dirksen	Gross
Burchill, N. Y.	Disney	Gwynne
Burdick	Dondero	Hagen
Burgin	Durham	Hall
Butler	Dworshak	Leonard W.
Byrne	Eaton	Halleck
Camp	Eberhart	Hancock

Hare	McGehee	Sasscer
Harless, Ariz.	McGranery	Satterfield
Harness, Ind.	McLean	Scanlon
Harris, Va.	McMurray	Schuetz
Hart	McWilliams	Schwabe
Hartley	Madden	Scott
Heffernan	Mahon	Shafer
Hendricks	Mansfield	Sheppard
Herter	Mont.	Short
Hinshaw	Marcantonio	Sikes
Hobbs	Martin, Iowa	Simpson, Pa.
Hoch	Mason	Slaughter
Hoeven	Merritt	Smith, Maine
Hoffman	Michener	Smith, Va.
Holmes, Mass.	Miller, Conn.	Smith, Wis.
Holmes, Wash.	Miller, Mo.	Snyder
Hope	Miller, Pa.	Sparkman
Horan	Mills	Spence
Howell	Monkiewicz	Springer
Hull	Monroney	Stanley
Jarman	Mruk	Stegall
Jeffrey	Murdock	Stearns, N. H.
Johnson	Murphy	Stefan
Anton J.	Myers	Stockman
Johnson	O'Brien, Mich.	Sullivan
J. Leroy	O'Brien, N. Y.	Summer, Ill.
Johnson	O'Neal	Summers, Tex.
Luther A.	O'Toole	Sundstrom
Johnson	Outland	Talle
Lyndon B.	Pace	Thomas, N. J.
Johnson, Okla.	Patman	Thomas, Tex.
Judd	Patton	Thomason
Kean	Peterson, Fla.	Tibbott
Kearney	Pittenger	Towe
Kee	Ploeser	Voorhis, Calif.
Kelley	Poulson	Vorys, Ohio
Kennedy	Pracht	Vorsell
Kerr	Price	Walter
Kinzer	Priest	Ward
Kirwan	Rabaut	Wasielewski
Kleberg	Ramey	Welch, Ohio
Klein	Ramspeck	Wells
Knutson	Rees, Kans.	Wene
Kunkel	Robertson	Wheat
LaFollette	Robinson, Utah	Whittington
Landis	Robson, Ky.	Wickersham
Lane	Rockwell	Willey
Lanham	Rodgers, Pa.	Winstead
Lea	Rogers, Calif.	Wolverton, N. J.
LeCompte	Rogers, Mass.	Woodrum, Va.
LeFevre	Rohrbough	Worley
Lesinski	Rolph	Wright
Luce	Rowan	Zimmerman
Ludlow	Rowe	
Lynch	Sadowski	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Hays

NOT VOTING—100

Allen, La.	Gordon	Norman
Andrews	Gore	Norton
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gorski	O'Brien, Ill.
Barden	Granger	O'Connor
Barrett	Grant, Ind.	O'Hara
Bennett, Mich.	Green	O'Konski
Bland	Hale	O'Leary
Bradley, Mich.	Hall	Peterson, Ga.
Brooks	Edwin Arthur	Pfeifer
Cannon, Fla.	Hébert	Phillips
Capozzoli	Hill	Plumley
Cochran	Holifield	Poage
Colmer	Izac	Randolph
Culkin	Johnson, Ward	Reed, Ill.
Curley	Keefe	Rivers
Dawson	Kefauver	Russell
Day	Keogh	Sabath
Delaney	Kilburn	Sauthoff
Dies	Kilday	Smith, W. Va.
Ditter	King	Starnes, Ala.
Domeneaux	Larcade	Stevenson
Doughton	Lewis	Talbot
Douglas	McCord	Tarver
Drewry	McCormack	Taylor
Elmer	Magnuson	Tolan
Fay	Maloney	Treadway
Fellows	Manasco	Troutman
Fitzpatrick	Mansfield, Tex.	Van Zandt
Ford	May	Vinson, Ga.
Fulmer	Morrison, La.	Wadsworth
Gallagher	Morrison, N. C.	Weaver
Gifford	Mott	Welch
Gilchrist	Murray, Wis.	Winter
Gillie	Newsome	

So the motion was not agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Brooks for, with Mr. Colmer against.
Mr. Allen of Louisiana for, with Mr. Keogh against.

Mr. Hays for, with Mr. Drewry against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Ward Johnson.
Mr. Granger with Mr. Gilchrist.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Elmer.
Mrs. Norton with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
Mr. Fay with Mr. Gille.
Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Lewis of Ohio.

Mr. McCormack with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
Mr. Randolph with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Bland with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Hill.
Mr. Ford with Mr. Phillips.
Mr. O'Connor with Mr. Douglas.
Mr. Morrison of Louisiana with Mr. Norman.

Mr. Curley with Mr. Gifford.
Mr. Domeneaux with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. O'Hara.
Mr. Manasco with Mr. Ditter.
Mr. Gorski with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. King with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Culin.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Hale.
Mr. Tolan with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.
Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Day.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Fellows.
Mr. Tarver with Mr. Gallagher.
Mr. Maloney with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Talbot.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Andrews.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Welch.
Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Barden with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Troutman.

Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Doughton with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mr. Sauthoff.
Mr. May with Mr. Barrett.
Mr. Weaver with Mr. Stevenson.
Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. DREWRY, who, if present, would have voted "nay." I voted "yea." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 34: On page 43, line 18, strike out "203" and insert "204."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House adhere to its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 34.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the various amendments were disposed was laid on the table.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3030) entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 26 to said bill.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. STEAGALL submitted the following conference report and statement:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 147) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 3.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, and 4; and agree to the same.

HENRY B. STEAGALL,

BRENT SPENCE,

PAUL BROWN,

WRIGHT PATMAN,

JESSE P. WOLCOTT,

RALPH A. GAMBLE,

Managers on the part of the House.

ROBERT F. WAGNER,

ALBEN W. BARKLEY,

FRANCIS MALONEY,

JOHN A. DANAHER,

ROBERT A. TAFT,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 147) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: Section 4 of the joint resolution as it passed the House provided that section 22 (g) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (relating to indebtedness of executive officers of banks), should not apply to loans which the Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed to take over or purchase. The Senate amendment eliminated section 4 of the joint resolution. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment merely changes a section number. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment provided that whenever a maximum price or prices has been established for any agricultural commodity, or any commodity processed or manufactured in whole or substantial part from any agricultural commodity, including livestock, no subsidy or other payments should be made, either directly or indirectly, out of any funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation or any other governmental agency to any person engaged in the production, marketing, distribution, or handling of any such commodity as compensation for any reduction or roll-back of maximum prices so established, unless the Congress, by appropriation or otherwise, shall have authorized the use of such funds for such purpose.

There was no corresponding provision in the joint resolution as it passed the House. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 4: This amendment added a provision to section 2 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, to make it clear that nothing in that act should

be construed (1) as authorizing the elimination or any restriction of the use of trade and brand names, (2) as authorizing the Administrator to require grade labeling of any commodity, (3) as authorizing the Administrator to standardize any commodity, unless the Administrator determined, with respect to such standardization, that "no practicable alternative exists for securing effective price control with respect to such commodity", or (4) as authorizing any order of the Administrator fixing maximum prices for different kinds, classes or types of a commodity which are described in terms of specifications or standards, unless such specifications or standards were, prior to such order, in general use in the trade or industry affected, or have previously been promulgated and their use lawfully required by another Government agency. The section also repealed the provision in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, prohibiting the use of the appropriation for the Office of Price Administration for the promulgation or enforcement of orders requiring grade labeling or standardization of food products, wearing apparel or other processed or manufactured commodities or articles.

There was no corresponding provision in the joint resolution as it passed the House. The House recedes.

The purpose of this amendment to section 2 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is to meet the objection that the Price Administrator has exceeded the limitations expressed in section 2 (h) of that act in issuing certain regulations already promulgated.

The first clause prohibits any attempt to eliminate or restrict the use of trade and brand names, and clarifies the original congressional intention on this subject. The second clause prohibits any requirement for grade labeling of any commodity as that term is defined in section 302 (c) of the act. This definition embraces all commodities and products, including hosiery and wearing apparel. The third clause requires that before any commodity may be standardized, the Administrator must determine that no practicable alternative method exists for securing effective price control of the commodity. The fourth clause prohibits the tying of maximum prices to specifications or standards under any circumstances unless such specifications or grades have previously been in wide, general use in the affected industry, or have previously been lawfully required to be used, in the sale of commodities, by some other Government agency acting pursuant to congressional authorization. Thus price ceilings may be based only on grades and specifications which are in wide, general use in an industry, such as those prevailing in the lumber business; or may be based on legal standards or specifications promulgated under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or the Federal Meat Inspection Act. But requirements that standards or specifications be used in manufacturing or selling, or that such standards appear on the invoice, are prohibited except where such standards or specifications are in wide, actual commercial use, or are lawfully required by some other Government agency, acting pursuant to statute, to be used in the sale of the affected commodities. Voluntary, advisory, warehousing, proposed, or tentative specifications or standards, issued by administrative officials, cannot be written into law merely by being put into maximum price regulations.

Each of these four limitations is made separately applicable to the issuance of maximum price regulations, and is designed to make certain and specific the congressional intent originally embodied in section 2 (h) of the act. That section provided that "the powers granted in this section shall not be used or made to operate to compel changes in the business practices, cost practices or

methods, or means or aids to distribution, established in any industry. * * *

The enactment of this further provision, making clear the circumstances under which the Administrator may act, warrants the repeal of the somewhat broader limitations, recently included in the National War Agency Appropriation Act of 1944, to which the Administrator has objected.

HENRY B. STEAGALL,
BRENT SPENCE,
PAUL BROWN,
WRIGHT PATMAN,
JESSE P. WOLCOTT,
RALPH A. GAMBLE,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on House Joint Resolution 147, to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to increase its borrowing power, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the conference report.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, there are three Senate amendments embraced in the conference report. One is purely clerical, the second relates to an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, and the third relates to an amendment to the Price Control Act concerning grade labeling. I think it sufficient to say that these amendments are not controversial so far as the conferees are concerned either from the House or the Senate. And I am sure this is true of the entire membership of the House.

When the recent measure extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation failed to receive the approval of the Chief Executive, and when the action of the President was sustained, it seemed that the practical course left us was the enactment of the resolution which passed the House, House Joint Resolution 147, to continue the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation until the 1st of January, 1944. During this time the Congress will have opportunity to give further study to the matters in controversy and further opportunity to deal considerably with the legislation in the light of all developments between now and the 1st of January, 1944.

No new authority is conferred upon anybody with respect to the matters in controversy by this House joint resolution; it is simply a stop-gap to bridge over this period of time and to preserve the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation with its functions and activities that are so important to the farmers of the United States and to the national economy. As far as I am concerned, and I am sure it is true of other Members of the House, I have not changed my views with respect to the policy of subsidies and roll-backs as a means of controlling inflation. I repeat now as I said the other day when this matter was before the House, it was never intended that in the passage of the price control bill with section 2 (e) that we were to confer such power except for the purpose of encouraging and obtaining necessary production for the prosecution of the war.

When this matter is before the Congress again free from the complications that existed when this resolution was

introduced, as far as I am concerned my position will be exactly what it was when the legislation was first before us and as expressed in my vote when I regretfully and respectfully voted to pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the Chief Executive.

The managers on the part of the House adhered to the expressed will of the House, and I wish to say because of some seeming misunderstanding that there was no real insistence upon the so-called Danaher-Tydings amendment by the managers on the part of the Senate. We did have before us, proposed by them, a provision which, after considerable discussion and consideration by the managers on the part of the Senate, was tendered to the conferees as a substitute for the Danaher-Tydings amendment. That provision simply declared it to be the policy of Congress that we were opposed to subsidies and roll-backs. It was nothing more than a meaningless gesture. No one in conference would gainsay the correctness of that statement.

We as Representatives of the House did not think we could accept such a provision which merely declared a policy. Congress has on numerous occasions made known its attitude. We felt—at least some of us did—and I think I speak for the conferees on the part of the House, that such a provision would be objectionable, if, indeed, it would not be resented as deceptive by Members of this House who so strongly feel, as many Members do, in opposition to roll-backs and subsidies; and, so, we rejected it.

At the proper time we can take up this legislation again and give it the consideration its importance deserves and I shall be glad in my humble way to render whatever service I can in that connection. In view of misunderstanding that seems to prevail I want to say that any impression that the House conferees were stubborn or inconsiderate in the manner in which the matter was handled in conference is not justified. The fact is a majority of the conferees on the part of the House were unalterably opposed to the so-called Danaher-Tydings amendment, and it is not unfair to say that it was not really urged by the conferees on the part of the Senate. I say that for the record in order that any misunderstanding about this may be cleared up. The Senate receded and, of course, that ended the matter.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEAGALL. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The fact the conference committee rejected the Tydings-Danaher amendment is not to be construed that the House or the Congress either confirms, approves, or authorizes roll-backs or subsidy payments?

Mr. STEAGALL. The gentleman from Minnesota inquires if this action is to be construed as in any way reflecting the will of the Congress with respect to the policy of roll-back and reduction of maximum prices by subsidies. I answer: No, no such thought entered our minds. What we intended, what we had in mind

solely, was to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation with its powers as they now exist under the law until the 1st of January 1944.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Is it not a fact that the roll-backs and subsidies were initiated by O. P. A. and handled through the R. F. C. under section 2 (e) of the Price Control Act of 1942, which has nothing to do with the Commodity Credit Corporation?

Mr. STEAGALL. Oh, yes, that is quite true. What we did was with regard to the Commodity Credit Corporation and was entirely logical and consistent.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEAGALL. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. If I understand the distinguished chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee correctly, he and his conferees agreed to this conference report because of the necessity of continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation activities, and this is the very best thing to do, either that or kill the Commodity Credit Corporation?

Mr. STEAGALL. That is absolutely true, but that does not mean that the members of the conference committee did not have divergent views. We wanted to preserve the life of the Corporation.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. There is something in this conference report that commits the Congress or the country or that authorizes any person to engage in roll-backs or subsidies?

Mr. STEAGALL. There is no new authority whatever conferred. I thought I had stated that. The matter is left in abeyance to be fought out, and every man in this House may pursue that controversy just as he thinks proper as heretofore, without embarrassment because of having voted for this resolution. In face of the President's veto, which we were unable to override, the practical situation required that we take steps to preserve the Commodity Credit Corporation. We were defeated for the time being by the veto and there was nothing to do except to try to preserve the benefits of the Corporation for the time being. That is what will be done by the enactment of this resolution.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEAGALL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee tell the House what his attitude will be with respect to giving this matter additional attention between now and December 31, 1943, at which time the effect of this resolution expires? In other words, can we go away from here feeling that some time between now and December 31 next, in order that we may advise our constituents to that effect, it is the intention of the House Banking and Currency Committee to give this whole question of subsidy as related to the Commodity Credit Corporation and

its activities full consideration so that the House may have a chance to act thereon?

Mr. STEAGALL. That is certainly my intention, and I feel sure I speak for other members of the committee when I say that. I may say to the gentleman that that is what we had in mind in limiting the life of the Corporation to January 1 in order that the matter may be reconsidered.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott] 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, both Houses of the Congress have spoken decisively against roll-backs and subsidies for the purpose of reducing maximum prices. The President, exercising his constitutional powers, vetoed a bill which would have prohibited further payment of roll-backs and subsidies for the purpose of reducing consumer prices. After this veto was sustained, Congress had a new responsibility.

In view of the fact that had no legislation been passed the Commodity Credit Corporation, which has done outstanding work and has loaning capacity of more than \$2,650,000,000, would have expired, it became our duty to at least temporarily salvage the Commodity Credit Corporation until such time as we could lay out a new program for it. In view of the very definite action taken by both the House and Senate in opposition to roll-backs and subsidies for the purpose of reducing maximum prices, it is not conceivable that the administration will expand its existing program. In fact, it has been suggested that it would not be in keeping with the spirit of democratic government if the President and the other agencies in the executive establishment were to so defy a majority of both branches of the Government.

At the present time roll-backs exist on butter and meat. They are the only roll-back subsidies that are in existence. These subsidies are being financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. I say that to clear up an impression that the \$350,000,000 additional borrowing power which we give the Commodity Credit Corporation is to be used for this purpose. At the present time, so far as I know, the Commodity Credit Corporation has not laid out any program to pay subsidies for the purpose of reducing maximum prices. At the time that we held hearings, Mr. Hutson, President of Commodity Credit Corporation, said he wanted a billion dollars to carry on what you and I consider the legitimate purposes of the Commodity Credit Corporation which did not embrace the payment of subsidies or roll-back prices to reduce maximum prices. So there is very little or no affiliation between the \$350,000,000 in this bill and the roll-back program.

If the administration and if the executive branch of the Government has through a misinterpretation of the law done something in respect to roll-backs which we consider is illegal, we in no manner become a party to those illegal actions by the adoption of this confer-

ence report and we in no manner whatsoever put our stamp of approval on the illegal actions of the executive branch of the Government in rolling back prices or in reducing maximum prices and financing it by the payment of subsidies. I want to make it very clear that my interpretation of the Price Control Act is simply that the Office of Price Administration has the legal authority to pay subsidies for only one purpose and that is to encourage and to obtain the maximum amount of production and that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized under the same act to pay subsidies only to obtain the maximum amount of production of strategic and critical materials.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, we had this alternative.

You want to go home and find out what your people think about this and a lot of other problems before this Congress. No one denies that you are entitled to that right. I do not know whether or not you are going to get any rest, otherwise I would have said "vacation." But you have the right to go back home and talk with your people about these problems. It is essential that you do so. We are going to recess tonight for that purpose.

Had we adopted the Danaher-Tydings amendment we would have written again into the law the same language, almost the identical language that the President objected to and gave as his reason for vetoing the bill. Ten days from now, after the President had vetoed this joint resolution, had the Danaher-Tydings amendment stayed in, it would have been on the Speaker's desk. You would either have been called back here to override that veto, or the responsibility of killing a \$2,650,000,000 corporation would have been on your shoulders and not on those of the President. He would have exercised his constitutional prerogative to veto the bill. Then you would have been called upon to do your constitutional duty, and come back here and save the Corporation which means so much, \$2,650,000,000 worth, to the agricultural interests of this country.

This is stop-gap legislation to save the Commodity Credit Corporation temporarily so that it can function in all of its legitimate pursuits for a period of only 6 months. It does not put the stamp of approval on any of the illegal acts of the administration in respect to Commodity Credit Corporation moneys, Reconstruction Finance Corporation moneys, or O. P. A. moneys. I hope this House will accept this conference report with the very definite understanding that we are not affirming any of the actions of the administration in respect to the roll-back program, that we are just as much opposed to roll-backs and subsidies as we ever were. When we come back here next September we shall be forced under the provisions of this act to lay out a new program, because the Commodity Credit Corporation will expire again on De-

cember 31 if we do not do so. We can determine then whether we want to kill the Commodity Credit Corporation or whether we want to restrict further the roll-back and subsidy program.

Mr. BARRY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BARRY. The gentleman does not contend that there is anything illegal about rolling back prices on agricultural products unless they are rolled back below parity, does he?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Yes, I do, if subsidies payments are made to finance them. Let me make myself clear. I said that the Office of Price Administration under 2 (e) of the Price Control Act of 1942—and I defy anyone to place any other legal interpretation on the language—can subsidize only for the purpose of obtaining the maximum production of agricultural and other commodities. To roll back a price 5 cents and then pay that 5 cents out of the Treasury of the United States surely is not any incentive or inducement to increase the production of agricultural products.

Mr. BARRY. The gentleman's objection is to subsidies, not roll-backs?

Mr. WOLCOTT. My objection is to subsidies.

Mr. BARRY. That is right.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Does the gentleman distinguish between subsidies and roll-backs?

Mr. BARRY. Absolutely. Under the law the President or the Price Administrator can roll back prices down to parity without paying any subsidy.

Mr. WOLCOTT. The gentleman is absolutely correct. One of the contentions has been—and I want to make this clear—that there is no reason why the ceiling should be taken off foodstuffs merely because we have stopped or would have stopped the subsidy program. There is no more reason why the price of agricultural commodities should go up to 156 percent of parity than that it should go up to 300 percent. The Price Administrator is morally and legally bound, if he follows the language, the spirit, and the intent of the Price Control Act, to stabilize prices. It is up to him to do it. Because he has not done it, we have this very controversial subject before us.

Mr. BARRY. The gentleman's objection is to subsidies.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Smith].

SO-CALLED PRICE ROLL-BACK IS A DELUSION AND SNARE

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the idea that the cost of living can merely be reduced or held down by subsidizing the consumer public with taxpayers' money is false and vicious. The scheme cannot reduce the cost of living one iota. On the contrary, it is bound to increase living costs and multiply our present troubles of controlling prices and rationing. Instead of lessening the dan-

gers of inflation, it will greatly increase them. But a little common-sense reasoning should convince anyone of the truth of this statement.

Take the 5-cent roll-back on butter. To outward appearances, of course, it is apt to look to many when they pay for a pound of butter over the counter that they have actually made a saving of 5 cents. The fact is, no actual saving has been made. What really happens here is not an actual reduction to the consumers in the price of butter, but merely the shifting of the payment from the grocer, processor, and producer of butter to Uncle Sam, who in turn, hands it over to the grocer, processor, and producer.

The same principle applies, of course, to all other consumer goods that may become involved in the roll-back program.

The sole source of the subsidies used in this scheme is taxes. These taxes must be paid either by present taxpayers or future taxpayers. A part of the Federal funds is raised by current taxes, while the other part is being raised by borrowing which must be paid back by future taxpayers.

Who are the current taxpayers and who will be the future taxpayers? Practically everybody now pays Federal taxes, wage earners, farmers, as well as all others. No group of people is more deceived by this scheme than are wage earners. The trouble with this roll-back is that it never stops rolling until it gets back on their pay or income.

It is true, shamefully true, that not all of the price roll-back finally falls on current taxpayers. Some of it falls on future taxpayers. Who are some of the future taxpayers that will be called upon to pay for our present cost of living? Among them will be many millions of returning soldiers. So there will be a roll-back of prices on to our soldiers who are now bleeding and suffering to save our Nation. This is a spectacle, indeed.

They will have to help pay the taxes for the interest and retirement of Government bonds that are now sold to raise the money with which to pay the roll-back subsidies. Here is something that should concern our consciences.

Under the administration's price roll-back subsidy scheme when you next sit down to your meal, and you ask the blessing and offer a prayer for the speedy and safe return of your soldier boy, or of another, give a little thought to the fact that a part of the cost of the food you are about to eat has been rolled on the one for whom you are praying.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, this conference report has been adopted by the Senate. I am sure I am in accord with the feeling of the House when I suggest that further discussion is not necessary, and I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HARE submitted the following conference report on the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate numbered 24 to the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree.

BUTLER B. HARE,
ALBERT THOMAS,
CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

Managers on the part of the House.

PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
HARRY S. TRUMAN,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
CLYDE M. REED,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H. R. 2935.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 24: On page 62, line 23, after the figures insert the following:

"Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to pay the salary of any person at the rate of \$4,500 per annum or more unless such person shall have been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves that the House adhere to its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXCESSIVE FEES IN CONNECTION WITH WAR CONTRACTS

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1900), to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts, with Senate amendments, and agree to the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 3, line 13, after "sales", insert "by."
Page 3, line 14, strike out "by."

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in the transmission of this bill from the House to the Senate there was a printing error. On page 2, line 14, the

word "by" was placed, whereas it properly belonged in line 13.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is the only change?

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. That is the only change, and it is simply to make this correction.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It does not change the meaning of the act at all?

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. No, sir; I do not think so.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

JULY 8, 1943.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the following committees: Accounts, Elections No. 1, Immigration and Naturalization, Indian Affairs, Patents, and War Claims.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR WINSTEAD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 297), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That ARTHUR WINSTEAD, of the State of Mississippi, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Military Affairs.

The resolution was agreed to.

DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZER

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1396) making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States, with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 15, after "laws", insert "": *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to fertilizer distributed for experimental purposes by the Tennessee Valley Authority."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the amendment?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The amendment only excepts fertilizer manufactured by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. HOPE. And, as I understand, that is only fertilizer for experimental purposes?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. When that fertilizer is used for experimental purposes only.

Mr. HOPE. Otherwise the bill as passed by the Senate is exactly the same as the bill passed by the House?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO FILE INTERIM REPORT

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of Congress the select committee appointed by the House under House Resolution 102 may file for printing in the calendar an interim report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix on two subjects and include a short newspaper article in each case.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and to include an editorial from the Duluth News Tribune under date of June 30.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include certain tables and quotations.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include a radio speech which I expect to make.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KINZER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks regarding the Hamilton Watch Co. and to include therein two letters.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from the New York Times entitled "Old Colonial Church."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include therein a statement on the death of General Sikorski.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record, to include an address before the New England Town and County Church Conference by R. W. Hudgens.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a statement by the administrator of the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include a statement by the United Office and Professional Workers of America.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record on two subjects: One with reference to action directed against organized labor recently, and another an article from the Chicago Sun, of Chicago.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record on two different topics.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record, and to include a brief quotation from Aristotle.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.)

COLUMBIA RIVER POWER AND THE WAR EFFORT

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I had a special order for today for 20 minutes. I ask in lieu thereof that I may be permitted to extend my remarks in the Record at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate most sincerely the vote of my colleagues last week in the House in restoring to the war agencies bill the item for carrying on the work of the Bonneville Administration, which had been deleted by the Appropriations Committee of the House. As you will recall, I made a very earnest appeal to you on the floor, urging that this deleted item be restored. My remarks appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 1, 1943, page 6976.

The two great hydroelectric projects on the Columbia River—Bonneville and Grand Coulee—have been of major importance in the prosecution of the war. It is clear now that if we had not had these two great enterprises furnishing the huge reservoir of power for the production of aluminum for the building of airships and the construction of the tools of war, we would not now be meeting with the successes we are on the many battle fronts throughout the world. Thirty percent of the aluminum supply essential for the production of bombers and fighter planes is coming from this one area alone. The remarkable record made by the Kaiser companies and the other shipbuilding organizations in the Portland-Vancouver area, as well as the Puget Sound area, is due in a large measure to the electric energy being furnished by these hydroelectric plants. Bonneville Dam's eighth generator was recently brought into production by means of which Bonneville and Grand Coulee are now furnishing 900,000 kilowatts. Eighty-five percent of the wholesale power delivery from these two great Federal projects is now going into war industries and war needs. The Bonneville Administration points out that existing contracts, together with commitments for war power demands in the Pacific Northwest, will utilize 95 percent of the wholesale deliveries in 1944. Only two of the huge generators of Bonneville remain to be installed and work is being rushed on them for early completion. The program provides that the full 10 units of Bonneville will be in operation and supplying electric energy to win the war by 1944. In the same year the last of three new 103,000 kilowatt units under construction will be completed at Grand Coulee. At that time Grand Coulee will have a combined rated capacity of 1,316,000 kilowatts.

Mr. Speaker, I have recently had up with the appropriate Federal agencies the necessity of locating in the North-

west one of the extrusion plants heretofore authorized in this area as a part of the rounded program for the production and utilization of aluminum. Under existing conditions the aluminum is being produced from bauxite, which is brought in from Eastern States or from South America, which involves long delays and large transportation expense. When the aluminum is produced with Columbia River power and converted into aluminum pig in the federally and privately owned plants in the Northwest, the pig aluminum is then again transported through long hauls to extrusion and fabricating plants in eastern territory. From these plants it must again be retransported to the West for the construction of airplanes in Washington, Oregon, and California, where a very heavy proportion of airplane construction is taking place, particularly in Washington and California. It is a short-sighted policy to fail to realize the importance of locating this extrusion plant in this area. If the Federal Government's investment is to be protected not only under war conditions but in the post-war world, we must have located in the area all of these several types of plants and save the long delays and transportation expense.

As a further step in the completed development of aluminum production and use, we in the West have been urging the establishment of a project which will permit the reduction of local aluminum clay deposits instead of depending upon expensive bauxite brought in from foreign countries or from the Midwestern States. There are immense deposits of aluminum-bearing clay in the Columbia River area, and the Chemical Construction Corporation, of New York, has made complete studies, investigations, and surveys of these deposits and is prepared to go forward with the location and construction of a plant. I recently had the matter up with the Mineral Resources Coordinating Division of the War Production Board, urging that this project be approved, and am happy to announce that on June 23 the Director of that Division advised me that full approval had been given to the project.

Recently Mr. I. B. Joralemon, an engineer for the Defense Plant Corporation, together with other consulting engineers, made an examination on the ground of these various deposits of aluminum-bearing clay in the Columbia River area and will soon make the report as to the proper location for this project.

Engineers report that new processes have now been discovered for the utilization of these aluminum-bearing clays which are of lower grade than bauxite so that these clays may be utilized commercially and economically. With the completion of the development of these projects for utilizing the new methods and local clays and the establishment of the fabricating and extrusion plants in the Northwest, a completely rounded process will have been developed whereby aluminum may be taken from the local deposits, reduced, processed, and put into final construction of airplanes

and other equipment which depend upon this light metal in the Northwest, and save delays and transportation costs. The Government will thus not only be taking a great stride forward in war production but will have established a great industry which will make a greater contribution in the post-war world for the development of our country and the preservation of civilization and for adding to the welfare and comforts of our citizens.

IS WOOD RATIONING JUST ANOTHER BUNGLING PROGRAM?

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, the Northwest is blessed with the greatest supply of standing timber of any portion of the United States. Lumbering is a major industry, and firewood is as plentiful as sand on the seashore. There is a problem, of course, of labor and transportation in providing fuel for consumer use. O. P. A. has recently issued the following official statement:

The supply of firewood available to consumers in the Pacific Northwest is generally not sufficient to meet demand. This deficiency is most pronounced in the heavily populated war-industry areas around Puget Sound and Portland, and Vancouver on the Columbia River.

Monthly sales reports from dealers show that the total amount of firewood delivered each month is declining. Many consumers, particularly those located some distance from dealers' yards, are not receiving their fair share of annual firewood requirements. Some have not been able to buy any firewood at all this year.

In war communities a firewood deficit is occurring daily and cumulatively throughout the year. This deficit in supply will result in serious community shortages in mid-winter.

Only about 8 percent of firewood reported sold during last season was forest cordwood. All other firewood sold was produced as a byproduct of sawmill operations, which have not kept pace with the increase in fuel wood demand. If emergency conditions should develop, that would further curtail or stop sawmill operations, many communities would be cut off from their primary fuel supply. This dependence on sawmills is most pronounced in urban centers. In some towns dealers' yard stocks have disappeared as population has mushroomed in war areas, and dealers are delivering each day's sawmill production directly to consumers.

Mr. Speaker, the people of my district are aroused over this new development and are deeply concerned as to whether or not this one great supply of fuel may not, through ill-advised and bungling directives and orders from Washington bureaucrats, be denied them and that they may not only be deprived of coal and oil for heating purposes, but likewise may be denied the right to use our own supply of wood growing in our very back yard and which is going to waste.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I call up conference report on H. R. 647, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the conference report.

The Clerk read the conference report.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 647) to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, and 3, and agree to the same.

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
J. W. ROBINSON,
COMPTON I. WHITE,
K. M. LECOMPTE,

Managers on the part of the House.

CARL A. HATCH,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
MON C. WALLGREN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 647) to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: The House bill authorized the Secretary of the Interior to acquire such lands, in addition to the site of the birthplace of George Washington Carver, as might be necessary to carry out the purposes of the act. The Senate amendment authorizes the Secretary to acquire interests in land. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 2: The House bill provided that the land to be acquired under the bill should be acquired by gift or purchase. The Senate amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the land by condemnation in the event he is unable to purchase it at a reasonable price. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 3: The House bill provided that the Director of the National Park Service should maintain and preserve the national monument provided for by the bill. The Senate amendment merely provides that the maintenance and preservation of the monument by the Director shall be "in a suitable and endurable manner which, in his judgment, will provide" for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States. The House recedes.

J. HARDIN PETERSON,
J. W. ROBINSON,
K. M. LECOMPTE,
COMPTON I. WHITE,

Managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks

in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include certain tables which I shall prepare; and I should like to have this extension so that I might put it in the RECORD at any time up to the last RECORD that is published during the recess.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the subject of H. R. 2703.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks in the Appendix and include therein an address delivered by Walker H. Young on citizens' conference planning at Omaha, Nebr.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial by Dr. R. H. Martin relating to peace.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a résumé of veterans' legislation reported by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, and veterans' legislation passed by the Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include some material about the meat situation in Butte, Mont.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Oil City Derrick.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD by inserting a letter from the Under Secretary of the Treasury accompanied by statements relative to expenditures, receipts, the public debt, and the general status of the Government's fiscal affairs.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, an-

nounced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills, a joint resolution, and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2828. An act to permit certain burials in the Scottish Rite Temple in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 2988. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize black-outs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved December 26, 1941, as amended;

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution relating to the provision of butter for the patients of St. Elizabeths Hospital; and

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress with respect to the importance of farmers to the effective prosecution of the war, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 250. An act to promote sustained-yield forest management in order thereby (a) to stabilize communities, forest industries, employment, and taxable forest wealth; (b) to assure a continuous and ample supply of forest products; and (c) to secure the benefits of forests in regulation of water supply and stream flow, prevention of soil erosion, amelioration of climate, and preservation of wildlife.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2968) entitled "An act making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendments numbered 33 and 34 to said bill.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Navy.
3. Department of War.
4. Federal Works Agency.
5. Executive Office of the President:
 - Office for Emergency Management.
 - Office of War Information.
 - Administrative Branch.
 - Operating Service Division.
6. United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. DISNEY], is recognized for 15 minutes.

IMPENDING OIL SHORTAGE

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, I realize that at this particular time it is asking quite a lot of Members to stay to hear a special order, but this involves a matter in which every Member of Congress assumes and continues to carry a personal

responsibility. The Nation is rapidly approaching a man-made oil shortage, and very briefly I want to point out some of the facts and call attention to some of the statistics that are involved.

On many occasions within the past year, I have raised this question of price of petroleum and its relation to the guaranty of a supply. There have been so many other Members, committees, representatives of agencies that are concerned with the conduct of the war—including the Army and the Navy—that much time would be consumed in merely reciting the list.

Opposed to the contention that we must safeguard our supply and that a price in keeping with cost of the effort to obtain supply must be paid, is one agency. Only the Office of Price Administration is complacent.

Our oil reserves are estimated at 20,000,000,000 barrels.

Our normal consumption approximates 1,500,000,000 barrels a year.

Our daily production for the week ending June 26, 1943, was 3,991,885 barrels.

Our daily consumption, as of the same date, was 4,115,000 barrels per day.

Conservatively, our military operations and lend-lease supplies will amount to more than a million barrels per day, which would require an increase of 25 percent above peacetime consumption peak, according to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's report.

We depleted our above-ground stocks in 1942 by 55 million barrels.

The figure is bound to be larger for 1943.

Discoveries of oil declined for the last 4 years, so our volume of reserves has declined.

New discoveries have been declining since 1939.

Since that time discoveries have only been about one-half the consumption rate.

In 1926 crude oil sold for \$1.80 a barrel, where its price now is about \$1.18. Taking that year as the standard represented by 100, by comparison we have these relative prices today: Crude oil, 61.2; cost of living, 97.5; farm products, 117; bituminous coal, 120.4; industrial labor per hour, 170.4. The index price of crude, as compared with 1926, has decreased 38.8; the cost of living 2.5. There has been an increase in farm products of 17, of bituminous coal of 20.4, and of labor, 70.4.

Costs of materials, labor, and discovery have greatly increased, yet these increases are not reflected in ceiling prices.

In the last 4 years discovery cost per barrel has increased from 15 to 55 cents per barrel.

Nearly five times as many exploratory wells are required to locate the same amount of oil as 6 years ago.

The independent producer who has discovered about 75 percent of our oil is being eliminated in favor of the major producers.

The pinch of inadequate price for crude is wiping out the independent producer.

Secretary Ickes as Petroleum Administrator recommended a 35-cent per barrel

increase, less than 1 cent per gallon. The O. P. A. stopped him.

I hope the Members of the House will heed these statistics. Our oil reserves are estimated at 20,000,000,000 barrels. Our normal consumption approaches 1,500,000,000 barrels per year. This is especially interesting. Our daily production for the week ending June 26, 1943, was 3,991,000. Our daily consumption on the same day was more than that, 4,115,000 barrels. Conservatively, our military operations and lend-lease demands will amount to more than a million barrels per day.

We are producing less than we consume and our military operations must have at least a million barrels per day. That would require an increase of 25 percent above peacetime consumption. This is according to the report of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee filed in the last week. Last year we depleted our above-ground stocks by 55,000,000 barrels and the figure for 1943 will be found to be larger in the use of above-ground stocks in both the crude and refined products.

The discovery of oil has declined for the last 4 years so that our volume in reserve has also declined. New discoveries have been declining since 1939. In the last 4 years the discovery cost per barrel has increased from 15 cents to 55 cents, depending on the field. That is to say, the cost of production of newly discovered oil is about 15 cents to 55 cents per barrel, depending on the oil field in which it is produced. The average will be near 55 cents per barrel for cost.

Listen to this, if you please. Nearly five times as many exploratory wells are required now to locate the same amount of oil as 6 years ago. The net result is that the independent producer, the fellow who has discovered about 75 percent of the new discoveries, is being eliminated in favor of the major producers. Secretary Ickes, as Petroleum Administrator for War, recommended a 35-cent increase, less than a cent a barrel, but the O. P. A. stopped him and has held him stopped at that stage. He stated before the Ways and Means Committee the other day that he was going to issue an appeal. I do not know to whom or where, but there must be some authority or the Secretary of the Interior would not talk about appealing.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The gentleman said "35 cents a barrel means less than a cent a barrel." The gentleman meant less than a cent a gallon?

Mr. DISNEY. Yes; less than a cent a gallon.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. That is what it ultimately means. In other words, to the consumers of the Northeast, the New England States, it means an increase of less than a cent a gallon, yet Mr. Ickes' recommendation is being held up by the Office of Price Administration?

Mr. DISNEY. Yes. It ought to be said here that the relation of the cost of a

gallon of gasoline to a barrel of crude oil is something like the relation of a loaf of bread to the cost of a bushel of wheat, relatively fractional. You in the consuming States need not be alarmed at a rise of 35 cents or even 75 cents a barrel in crude oil, because it would be merely fractional. The labor cost, the machinery cost, and the cost of the other items and elements that go into the discovery of oil and the drilling for new production have increased about 55 cents a barrel. These independent oilmen cannot be expected to continue to operate at a loss, yet this dumb, indefensible, unintelligent action of the Office of Price Administration stands pat on some notion which it describes as a slogan "Holding the line against inflation."

Are we encouraging inflation if we permit men, handling natural resources of which we are running short, to produce at cost or at a profit? The question answers itself.

Mr. REED of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I call your attention to the fact that based on the 1926 index number, the price of crude oil is 70, while the index for labor is 170.

Mr. DISNEY. In 1926 crude oil sold for \$1.80 a barrel. The price now is about \$1.18. Taking that year as the standard represented by 100 by comparison, the relative price today of crude oil would be 61.2. The cost of living is 97.5, farm products 117 and bituminous coal 120.4, industrial labor, per hour, 170.4. The cost of labor and material and discovery have greatly increased, yet these increases are not reflected in the ceiling prices of crude oil set by the O. P. A.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. The O. P. A. in taking the position that it does in connection with the matter under discussion of "holding the line," as they say they are, amounts to "holding the line" against the needs of the people of this country and against success in our present war effort?

Mr. DISNEY. Yes. Let me read you a few lines from an independent oil producer:

I have been obliged to shut down another marginal property within the last 2 weeks, and now have some 150 wells shut down, but not abandoned, hopefully awaiting some action on the crude price situation.

This is only one of the thousands of instances that show that we are surely—and not at all slowly—running into a national shortage of oil.

Let me read you a short excerpt from a letter written by an oil operator at Wichita, Kans. Take this home to yourselves, because evidently a lot of oilmen feel this way:

I sincerely believe that the Senators and Congressmen should be held personally responsible for the crude oil shortage that is here in some places and will be widespread all over the United States. I know that I am certainly going to hold them responsible in

the event my sons overseas are unable to get food or ammunition to them on account of the shortage of oil, because they have the power to run those bureaucrats out of Washington, and they are doing nothing about it.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROLPH. The gentleman is making a very interesting statement and informing the House and the country, as he always does, in a very instructive manner. The gentleman has had a tremendous amount of experience in the oil industry. Yesterday the gentleman was on the floor when the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] was talking about the oil situation. The gentleman will recall that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] was talking about wildcaters. I should like to have the gentleman explain if it is possible under present costs for the wildcatter to operate. Is not the cost of sinking wells one of the main reasons why a higher price is required?

Mr. DISNEY. It is next to impossible for them to go ahead except with the visionary idea that they may make a profit later. Secretary Ickes recommended that we needed this year 4,500 new wells drilled for discoveries of oil, and we shall wind up at the end of this year, according to the present figures—unless we get some kind of a decent price rise—with less than 2,700, probably less than 2,500 new wells drilled. Mind you, the use is 4,115,000 barrels a day and production is 3,999,000 barrels per day. The military forces need and want about a million barrels a day.

Mr. ROLPH. May I ask the gentleman if he thinks 35 cents is a sufficient increase in price?

Mr. DISNEY. Personally I do not, but that has been recommended, and I am standing by it. It ought to be about 60 or 65 cents. If we really want to "go to town" and get the oil, we had better make it interesting for somebody to drill for it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. With reference to the letter from Wichita to which the gentleman referred in which it was stated that Congress should be held responsible for this terrible condition, certainly the gentleman who is speaking has called the attention of this Congress on many occasions to this very urgent situation. I recall that last December the gentleman made a very informative speech about it.

Mr. DISNEY. The reason I read this letter is that it illustrates the feeling among these independent operators who have all the facts to prove that they have not had a square deal. If I may address myself to the Democrats for just a minute, we are going to have some difficulty in explaining an administration measure that has given them the gaff in the manner they have had it in the last few months.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I agree with the gentleman. I am not trying to escape my responsibility in this matter because I have had something to say about this also.

Mr. DISNEY. Certainly; the gentleman has made every effort. I remember he has spent a lot of time and effort trying to persuade O. P. A. to take action, and was led to believe action would be taken quickly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct; and I am sorely disappointed in what appears to be the disinterested and uncooperative attitude of O. P. A. in this important matter. I think the gentleman will agree with me also that this foolish, idiotic spacing order of 40 acres which is still in effect down in the Department has also kept the wildcaters from being able to wildcat and get oil. Certainly Congress cannot be held responsible for that impractical and unreasonable spacing-order restriction which is an important factor in preventing wildcatting and the bringing in of additional oil production so essential to the war effort.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. It may be interesting for the gentleman to know that thousands of wells in Pennsylvania are being abandoned. Our production is off 15,000 barrels a day. A barrel of crude represents 50-percent gasoline. That would be 7,500 barrels, which at 42 gallons to the barrel would be 310,000 gallons a day. This means that better than 9,000,000 gallons of gasoline a month could be produced to meet this shortage throughout the East, but they still will not do anything about it to relieve the gasoline-hungry American people. The producer has been on a starvation diet for the past 10 years.

Mr. DISNEY. That is true.

Mr. GAVIN. The Congress ought to demand that Price Administrator Brown grant this increase of at least 35 to 65 cents a barrel.

Mr. DISNEY. If they have not done something by the time we get back, we had better do something about them and their organization. I trust action will be taken soon, and recent developments lead me to believe that will happen.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman from Oklahoma has done a lot of work on this question and is concerned about it, as I am. The first consideration, after all, under the present conditions, is to get more oil. That is the main thing.

Mr. DISNEY. We cannot get it for nothing. It has to be paid for.

Mr. REES of Kansas. We talk about prices and parity prices.

Mr. DISNEY. Let me interrupt right there. The gentleman reminds me of this: It has been suggested that we offer a subsidy to the oil business to get oil wells drilled. You know what will happen under a subsidy? Everybody will

drill for the subsidy, not drill for the oil. No; a subsidy is preposterous, unworkable, and unfair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for 10 additional minutes because of the importance of the subject matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. We discuss the question of parity and parity prices. Is it not a fact that, after all, crude oil is only about 60 percent of parity right now?

Mr. DISNEY. It is between 55 and 60 percent of parity. It seems nonsensical when we need oil so badly, that anyone would hesitate on account of the oil men's making a profit. We must not run into an oil shortage during this fearful war.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. May I suggest that the gentleman from Oklahoma has a bill before this House? I sincerely hope that if we cannot get action from the O. P. A., we will be permitted to act on that bill.

Mr. DISNEY. We run into this difficulty there. The bill provides, first, that the whole problem be turned over to the Petroleum Administrator for War to fix the maximum price. Second, the bill provides for parity prices, but we run into the same problem that we ran into with reference to corn. When we start fixing the price of one commodity, other commodities naturally follow in. If we can really persuade the O. P. A. of their unwise attitude, and see what they are forcing us into, surely they will yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is the gentleman advocating assistance only to the so-called wildcaters, independents, or all oil companies? Will you find the same situation if you help the larger companies as well?

Mr. DISNEY. The big companies are integrated. They engage in all phases of the oil business. They often make more money with a low price of crude, because they sell refined products.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I mean the result is that? It hurts the war effort.

Mr. DISNEY. Yes; it does.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. I am sorry to take the gentleman's time, but there is one other thing. Venture capital, even with the price raise, is still confronted

with the threat that is constantly hanging over it to take away the percentage depletion.

Mr. DISNEY. Yes; we have that crawling under us all the time from a certain department, but it has not made much progress up to date.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I do not want to take much of the gentleman's time, because he is making a very fine and enlightening speech, but I want to say that I attended a meeting of oil men a year ago from the entire section of the country represented in my State, where they produce a great deal of oil, and all their complaints are along the line which the gentleman has been mentioning. None of them has thus far been recognized. The gentleman is familiar with the oil situation. Does he not recognize that the wildcatter is the one who is always bringing in new fields?

Mr. DISNEY. Yes. About 75 percent of the new discoveries are by wildcaters. The wildcatter may and often does sell out to a major company.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. But the wildcatter has to develop, and if he cannot do it we just do not get any new oil?

Mr. DISNEY. That is correct. In 1938, a normal year, the industry drilled one new productive well for each 63,000 barrels produced in the United States. In 1942 it drilled one new well for each 134,000 barrels produced, and for the first 5 months of this year, 1943, it drilled one new well for each 160,000 barrels produced; this shows a constant decline.

Mr. DINGELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield.

Mr. DINGELL. Do I understand my distinguished friend from Oklahoma now preaching a heresy about price fixing for the oil industry?

Mr. DISNEY. No, sir.

Mr. DINGELL. A price per barrel?

Mr. DISNEY. No, sir.

Mr. DINGELL. Or a minimum price for oil?

Mr. DISNEY. No, no. Let us not bring up the Bituminous Coal Act now.

Mr. DINGELL. I just want to be straight on the matter.

Mr. DISNEY. The oil industry is too smart to ever be inveigled into the price-fixing plan as involved in the bituminous coal industry.

Mr. DINGELL. Well, what is involved here?

Mr. DISNEY. Ceiling prices by O. P. A.

Mr. MONRONEY. And not support prices.

Mr. DISNEY. No.

Mr. DINGELL. It is the same thing.

Mr. MONRONEY. I want to compliment the gentleman on his foresight and grasp of this problem. I remember that many months ago he called the attention of this House to this emergency. I know he feels as I do, that we are losing the most valuable part of our oil production, that part which will be irrecoverable in future years, if we let these mar-

ginal producers, pumpers, and stripper wells fill with water. Unless we do something to make it profitable to operate these high-cost producing operations we are going to lose a substantial part of our production.

Mr. DISNEY. Yes, and you must keep in mind that this 20,000,000 barrels of reserve cannot be produced in a short time. The average in Pennsylvania is only one-eighth of a barrel per day, but there is a half million barrels of reserve. It takes time to get the oil from the reserves.

Mr. SHORT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. No oil is produced in my district. I do not care whether it is oil, potatoes, or corn; the American people are not so much interested in the price as they are in the question of getting what they want at any price. I just wonder how far our bombers could fly on subsidies instead of gasoline.

Mr. DISNEY. Not very far.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. Surely it is not Mr. Brown who personally decides these things. Who is it in the Office of Price Administration that refuses to yield on this petroleum proposition?

Mr. DISNEY. Well, there is a labyrinth of bureaucracy down there.

Mr. CURTIS. Can the gentleman find out who makes the decisions?

Mr. DISNEY. Yes. We found out that Secretary Ickes made a recommendation for 35 cents a barrel, and it went down to the Office of Price Administration and Mr. Sumner Pike, a man who never produced a barrel of oil in his life, before the order ever reached Mr. Brown, wrote a letter rejecting the price rise recommended by Secretary Ickes. That is very interesting, but not amusing.

There are some other details that I would like to consider.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. Does the gentleman in the Office of Price Administration realize how far reaching the consequences of his decision are, based on his ignorance?

Mr. DISNEY. Undoubtedly he does.

I yield to the gentleman from—

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I merely want to call the attention of the gentleman from Oklahoma to the fact that this same Sumner Pike was loaned to the Office of Price Administration from the Securities and Exchange Commission. I can only say that I do not know what interest rate Mr. Brown is paying for the loan of Sumner Pike, but whatever it is, it is usury.

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. May I ask the gentleman a question and then make a brief statement?

Mr. DISNEY. Yes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Was it not just a few years ago that instead of 20,000,000,000 barrels in reserve we had an estimated reserve of 26,000,000,000 barrels?

Mr. DISNEY. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. HINSHAW. At the rate the reserves are going down, it will not be many years until we will have to be buying our oil from Iraq or Iran or elsewhere?

Mr. DISNEY. We are not discovering now anything but small pools; we are not discovering anything like the pools in California or East Texas or the Oklahoma City pools were, and have not done so for quite a while. And, from the small pools, as I have stated, it takes about five times as many wildcat wells to produce the same amount of oil as was produced 6 years ago, and that means a lot more expense for the same amount of oil.

About the middle of 1941 a division of the petroleum industry which is closest to the problem of finding new oil and gas fields—the independent producers—began to call attention to the needs of the situation. The industry was at that time, as the then Price Administrator admitted in his first report to the Congress, in a depressed condition. It then began to lose its manpower, attracted by defense industries paying wages with which petroleum could not compete. Cost of the equipment which the industry buys went up. Taxes increased. Only the price stood still.

On October 22, 1942, the Honorable William P. Cole, Jr., who had devoted considerable of his time to petroleum over an 8-year period, as chairman of the Petroleum Subcommittee of the House, stated the case in a letter to the President. He shouted a warning.

There have been some eight or nine separate inquiries into petroleum supply and related subjects in less than 1 year. Uppermost in every recommendation made is price.

The petroleum industry is in agreement and has so expressed itself. The Petroleum Administration, charged by the President with petroleum supply responsibility, in two strongly worded letters to the Price Administrator has said the case is urgent.

Nothing has been done to carry out this stentorian demand. There have been a few trifling, localized adjustments of crude-oil prices which have served to affect the national average not more than 2 cents per barrel. The Petroleum Administrator urged an average increase of 35 cents per barrel, nationally. The Price Administrator said, "No."

Two agencies in the driver's seat of the truck, one pressed the throttle to supply this critical need, the other put on the brakes to stop it. One agency of the Government said "Yes," the other said "No."

That is a quotation on this subject from the report of the House Petroleum Subcommittee, dated July 3, 1943.

The needs of our war effort continue to increase. The figure of 1,000,000 barrels daily for the United States military program was released a few days ago by General Somervell. That is for the last half of this year and it includes the petroleum products needed by Army, Navy, Lend-Lease, and War Shipping Administration. It does not include two of our most important items, aviation gasoline, and lu-

bricants. In terms of crude oil, it is one-fourth of our national production.

Every area of the country cries today for more petroleum. It cannot be supplied, even at the present rate, for long. Regardless of the new and improved means of transportation, there is no relief unless supply is stimulated. Drilling is declining and wells are being abandoned. The cost of the effort is too great, the return too small. The oil producer cannot do business at a loss indefinitely. He has been living off his hump, like the camel, for several years, but his reserve is gone.

I know of no more striking figure to illustrate the decline of petroleum effort than the following: In 1938, a normal year, the industry drilled 1 new productive well for each 63,500 barrels produced in the United States. In 1942 it drilled 1 new well for each 134,500 barrels produced. For the first 5 months of this year it had 1 new well for each 160,000 barrels produced.

We who represent districts in which oil is produced will return to our homes to see at close range the stagnation of an industry whose effort was never before so greatly needed.

You who return to districts whose interests in petroleum is solely in supply of products—of gasoline and of oil to heat the homes and run the industries—must tell your constituents that they will have to continue to get along with no more than they have had in the recent months, and probably with even less.

When we return to Washington, if no price correction has been made, Congress will be compelled to correct the matter, and that we will do it speedily.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has again expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the other special orders of the day I may address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

(Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today after the disposition of special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes after the special orders heretofore entered have been concluded.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a radio address.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House today for 5 minutes following the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

THE PETROLEUM SITUATION

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me the last 2 or 3 days the entire House is more aroused over the necessity for the drilling of more oil wells and also for the better and wider distribution of such oil and gas that we have, than it has ever been before.

We who live on the east coast are being discriminated against as no other section of the country, or as no section of any other country during this entire war. No other country has discriminated against one section in the amount of oil and gas that has been given to it over another section; there has been an equal distribution throughout that country.

The Members know just as well as I do that this war cannot be won without gas, without high-octane gas, without oil. Our ships, our automobiles, and our airplanes are run by it and we must ship vast quantities of it abroad. If we have a recess—and it looks as though we should—I personally expect to spend a very large part of my time in Washington working on this very problem, and I am hoping that the Members who live in districts where oil and gas are produced and where they have steadily enjoyed the use of it ever since the war started, when they go home will think of the problems of the industry not only insofar as it concerns their districts but as it concerns the East and as it concerns the winning of the war. I earnestly hope, as I have said many times on the floor, that my idea and the wish of many others that a Petroleum Administrator for War will be appointed and given full power for the distribution of oil, for its production and entire control with the possible exception of transportation, may be nearer realization. Some of us have introduced legislation for that purpose. Mr. Eastman, who in the main has done a fine job in the matter of transportation, will of necessity still have something to say about the rail transportation of oil and gasoline.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a resolution which authorizes the Speaker to appoint a committee of seven to study the personnel of the Department of State and the duties and functions of the personnel. There has been a large mushroom growth within the State Department. In the Department are many fine officials doing splendid work, but some of the things others are doing go beyond the provinces of the Department of State and are so insidious and far reaching they are alarming. In our meetings of the Committee on Foreign Affairs we have not been able to secure the witnesses we should have had come before us and our meetings have been few and far between. I have spoken of that many times on the floor within the past few years. This resolution I have introduced has as its purpose finding out what is happening within the State Department, how far they are going without the authority of the Congress, either of the House or the Senate, and also for the purpose of aiding and strengthening the Department. I believe the Department has been performing certain functions recently, also, that even some of the personnel did not feel belonged to the Department of State but properly belonged to the Congress. I hope I shall secure the support of the Members for this resolution. I say again it is not intended as a destructive measure but as a constructive measure.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The gentlewoman is quite familiar with the shortage of petroleum products on the eastern seaboard.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman and I have been working on the problem for many months.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The gentlewoman suggested the question of transportation and referred to Mr. Eastman. Mr. Eastman handles only the question of tank-car transportation, in the matter of oil. We are interested in mass transportation, and the pipe line is the only solution to our problem on the eastern seaboard.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. We members from the eastern seaboard voted for a pipe line months and months ago; so did the Congress. A pipe line was authorized, but it was not started for a very long period of time after it was authorized.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. It is the cheapest means of transporting oil.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is the cheapest, the quickest, and the best in every way, now that tankers are used for other services, as the gentleman knows. Most of our oil was brought to us in tankers by water before the war.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to

address the House at the conclusion of the other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes following the other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

IF VICTORY IS ACHIEVED THE HOME FRONT WILL HAVE TO FOLLOW THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, facts, while always stubborn, sometimes cruel, sooner or later have to be faced. The weakling, afraid that he will be unable to cope with a difficult situation, will dodge alarming or disagreeable facts, thinking, hoping, probably praying, that the situation will right itself. This, as we all know, seldom, if ever, happens. The strong meet facts, whether favorable or unfavorable, face on, because they want to know the truth. Having obtained the truth they then resolutely set out to bring about corrections, if needed.

It is time, yes, past time, that we in America faced the cold, stubborn facts with respect to where we stand in this terrible, devastating war. Well, the facts are, and we might as well face them, America faces a crisis, and she faces a crisis because there are two many people here on the home front who have not really gotten into this war.

And because so many of our people have been playing around about ankle deep in this war, when they should have taken an all-out plunge and become immersed from head to foot in the war effort, has had its effect, I am afraid, upon Congress. If we will stop and think, we will find that Congress is but the national expression of what the people back home think. Yes; the average Congressman usually reflects the thoughts, the aspirations, and the ideals of the people he represents. And this is right. The trouble right now is that Congress, having heard from this pressure group and the other pressure group, I am afraid, has mistaken the clamor that these groups are daily making for the voice of the people they represent. While I realize that many of the complaints that these different groups are registering are not without merit, and while I believe adjustments of these complaints, if they do not adversely affect the war effort, should be made at the earliest moment possible, I do not believe that the clamor we daily hear is the voice of the masses back home. The people back home, in my opinion, regardless of politics or anything else, want us to quit this eternal bickering, wrangling, and fussing, get behind our Commander in Chief, and cooperate in every way to bring this war to a speedy and victorious conclusion so our boys

can come marching back home. Believing as I do, I think the greatest contribution the Congress, at this time, can make to the war effort is to recess and go back home and become acquainted with what the people are really thinking. They will find, if I am not mistaken, that the people not only expect but demand that we fall in line and fight here on the home front, not under the leadership of this group or the other group, but under the leadership of our Commander in Chief.

There is but one way we can avert the crisis we face. That way is to get together here on the home front and stay together until the victory has been won. And whether some like it or not, we have got to get together under the leadership of the one the Constitution designates, in time of war, as our Commander in Chief. It is a good thing that the Constitution provides, in time of war, for a Commander in Chief, because, I am afraid, if it did not every pressure group in America would today be running off after some cockeyed leader whose vision is circumscribed by the particular interest he represents.

We are entirely too prone to charge every mistake, every blunder up to the President. While the Constitution makes him our Commander in Chief, it would be humanly impossible for him to personally direct every effort on the battle front and the home front. Of necessity, in many instances, he has to act through others. And in setting up the multitudinous war agencies on the battle and home fronts, mistakes, of course, were to be expected. And it was but natural that in setting up the thousands of agencies misfits would, now and then, be placed in high positions. Now, while constructive criticism calling attention to mistakes is helpful and should be freely made, this thing of charging everything that goes wrong up to the Commander in Chief is entirely another thing. And much of this destructive criticism, emanating as it has from the enemies of the President, I am afraid, has been made with the end in view of undermining the President rather than correcting the abuse. Now remember when you undermine the President, you are undermining your Commander in Chief, the man who more than anyone else holds the destiny of your boy and my boy in his hand.

Even the bitterest enemies of the President will have to admit that his three top men today on the home front—Justice Byrnes, War Mobilization Director; Fred Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, and Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator—are not only men of outstanding ability, but men who are steeped in American traditions, and entertain an abiding faith in our institutions. These men have not been in office very long, and the fair thing, the decent thing to do, it seems to me, is to give them a fair chance before turning our wrath upon their efforts. Some time ago I heard this story, which seems to be in point. A city urchin who had led a rather free and neglected life attended his first school. A short while after entering the schoolroom the teacher

asked: "Tommy, can you read?" "H—no", replied Tommy, "I have only been here 10 minutes." Now, my colleagues, do not expect our old associates and friends Jimmy Byrnes, Fred Vinson, and Marvin Jones to clean everything up in 10 minutes. Fairness demands that we give them a chance.

Another thing. Before we really get together on the home front there are some people in this country who have got to wake up to the fact that we are at war and that war calls for sacrifice. Too many, far too many, of our people begin to squawk as soon as they are called upon to make a sacrifice. They want business as usual, gasoline as usual, food as usual, traveling as usual, strikes as usual, pleasure as usual, wage increases as usual, farm increases as usual; yes, everything as usual. What do you think the boys who no longer lead lives as usual but whose lives today are being directed in training camps and on the battle front and who obey orders without a question, though those orders lead to death itself, think of us stay-at-homes who whine and whimper every time our accustomed way of life is interfered with? I read the Sunday edition of one of our great daily newspapers last Sunday morning. I found column after column devoted to reporting this complaint and the other complaint, this bellyache and the other bellyache, until the whole sordid picture gave me the headache. Why a column or two in the paper gave a detailed account of the crowds that jammed our railway stations, milling around and clamoring for tickets to go off on a Fourth of July lark, when everyone in the crowd knew, or should have known, that our transportation system is taxed to the limit taking care of our war effort, and the Government is, and has been for some time, appealing to all to forego pleasure traveling. That evening I went out to Walter Reed Hospital to see some of the boys who were wounded in north Africa and have been brought back for treatment. As I gazed upon their ghastly wounds, some without arms, some without legs, others minus both legs and arms, I could not help but wonder what those boys thought of the complaints some of us stay-at-homes are registering. And I also wondered if they had read the paper I read that morning; and, if they had read it, if at times they did not wonder if they had not paid an awful price to save some of us griping, bellyaching, life-as-usual grouches back here on the home front.

The strange part about many of the complaints is the fact that they are steps that have been taken to protect, among others, those complaining. Yes, a great many of the complaints, as everyone knows, are against the steps that have been taken to keep down inflation. I know something about inflation, because the Republican inflation in the twenties deflated me in the thirties. When it comes to inflation, I view it in the same way a burnt child does the fire. I know it will consume your substance overnight. This war, even if we win the victory, is

going to be the greatest jolt this country every suffered. If we add to that jolt, inflation, we are lost. Now, it is going to take effort and sacrifice to win the battle against inflation no less strenuous and exacting than that required to win the war. And if at times the sacrifice seems a little hard, just think of the sacrifices our boys are making to win the war, and I believe without murmur or complaint you will go ahead and make the needed sacrifice. And so I call upon all to line up behind our Commander in Chief in the great fight he is waging to keep America from falling prey to the greedy, cruel demon inflation.

I sat in the House the other day and listened to a slim blond creature of symmetrical lines and a face of beauty, whose graceful form was richly gowned, whose long, swanlike arms and tapering fingers were encased in jewels worth a king's ransom, and whose left breast was bedecked with a rose as crimson as the precious blood that oozed out of the ghastly wounds suffered by our boys as they fought from the fox holes of Bataan, give vent to spleen that I would never have associated with "a form so fair that like the air, 'tis less of earth than heaven."

The gentlewoman from Connecticut was in action going through her periodical devotions at the shrine of political hate. As she chanted her ill-considered lines of carping, bickering criticism from the manuscript before her, in her delusive performance to make the President out the chief among the isolationists by the deceptive use of legerdemain diction, somehow her voice did not have the ring of American motherhood whose boys are in the service and who daily, nightly pray for a unified home front under our Commander in Chief; and as she chanted, my southern chivalry plus her beauty and charm were the only restraining influences that kept from surging through my wicked, carnal mind the biting lines penned by one famous English woman against another English woman of equal fame:

She isn't old and she isn't young,
The woman with the serpent's tongue.
The haggard face, the famished hand,
That slights the worthiest in the land,
Condemns the just, condemns the brave
And blackens goodness in the grave.

Oh, if the gentlewoman from Connecticut only had a boy in the service, I wonder if she would not devote more effort to winning the battle of the Pacific, the battle of the Atlantic, and the terrific battle that will come when we invade the Continent, which, my colleagues, can only be done by promoting unity and solidarity on the home front, and less effort to prematurely fighting the political battle of 1944. Just now the boys on the battle fronts are neither Democrats nor Republicans. They are Americans. And they are fighting and making the supreme sacrifice to save, not the Republican Party or the Democratic Party, but America. And if we back our boys up, we who are left on the home front have got to forget politics, forget that we are Democrats or Republicans,

and remember that we too are Americans.

The gentlewoman from Connecticut is not the only offender. The enemies of the President, Democrats and Republicans alike, are now, and have been for some time, dealing not in constructive criticism, but in destructive criticism, in an effort to discredit him before the American people. They seem to be laboring under the impression that the President desires another term in office and that they are justified in resorting to any means to see that this does not happen. In their bitterness they forget the fact that we are at war and that under the Constitution the President is our Commander in Chief; yes, our Commander in Chief not only on the battle front but on the home front, and that it is our patriotic duty here on the home front to follow his leadership. If our boys who, in a supreme effort to preserve our liberties, are marching "into the jaws of death, into the mouth of hell," can accept his leadership, and glory in that leadership; if the people of England, Russia, and China, and the subjugated nations, whose women have been ravished, whose sons have been killed, and whose cities and countrysides have been laid in waste, can accept his leadership, and thank God for that leadership, it does seem that we stay-at-homes here on the home front enjoying security from want and hunger and danger could adjourn politics, forego bickering, carping, destructive criticism, and fall in line in solid phalanx behind our Commander in Chief until, at least, the victory has been won, and our boys have returned home. If we will only do this, we will be able to get our boys back in time, I hope and pray, to engage in the political battle of 1944. Having taken care of our enemies on the battle front, I know when they return they will be able to take care of those who, while they were bearing the heat of battle, through envy, hate, or malice, or for political reasons, played the part of the obstructionist here on the home front.

And so I call upon all here on the home front, regardless of race, or creed, or color, or sect, or politics, to give full play to their Americanism so it will become so intense, so all consuming, that it will rise above malice and hate and political considerations, unite under the leadership of our Commander in Chief, and march in solid phalanx to victory here on the home front. We have not won this war yet, and we are not going to win it if we become divided on the home front.

Some years ago one of our Vice Presidents who, in addition to being a great statesman was a great philosopher, said that what the country at that time needed most was a good 5-cent cigar. Well, today I am thinking that it is not so much a question of what we smoke, as it is a question of keeping this country, yea, the whole world, from going up in smoke. And as a contribution toward the attainment of this end, what this country needs most today, in my humble opinion, is for Congress to recess and for the Congressmen to go home and get acquainted with the thoughts and desires of the people they represent. We will find out that the mothers and fathers

back home are not interested in politics, or the fortunes or misfortunes of this individual or the other individual; that they look with disfavor upon the interminable wrangles between the legislative and executive departments of Government; and that they want us to compose our differences, get together and stay together, and devote our every effort to bringing this war to a speedy and victorious conclusion so their boys can come marching back home.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have permission to sit at such times as the committee may deem necessary during the recess of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER]?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, the supreme need in America at this moment is a sense of national unity. The Congress cannot supply everything that is needed to achieve unity but there are certain definite functions vital to that effort for which we alone are responsible. Our recent assertions of legislative prerogatives should confirm the people's confidence in the representative form of government. The Executive may be better fortified to act in some situations than the Congress—hence the veto power; but final authority must rest with us as representatives of the people.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is possible for us to pursue this idea of independence in a way that will strengthen and not weaken the Nation's war effort. We are asserting leadership in a more positive way than at any stage of the war. It is well then for us to consider the relationships of the branches of Government, particularly the relationships that spring from the creation of a multitude of new agencies.

First. The relationship with the executive department. Some of you know that prior to my election to Congress I was employed in the Department of Agriculture. I was called a bureaucrat. My views are doubtless colored to some extent by reason of that experience. Still it gave me an opportunity to observe from a different viewpoint some of the friction between the legislative and executive departments. I know at least some of the weaknesses in administrative service from inside observation. I know how conscious many of the bureaucrats themselves are of these deficiencies, and how earnestly they are working to improve procedures under their particular control.

For every administrative officer who is intent upon bypassing Congress there are many more who are eager to follow legislative mandates. I have sat with these men in many informal conferences and I know their point of view. As individuals, they might complain at times,

as all Americans do, about their Congressman's behavior—I hope we never reach the point where that time-honored practice cannot be indulged with complete freedom—but as officials they respect our decisions and bow to our judgments.

The execution of our laws does not call for automatons. Administrators must have latitude of thought and action if the objectives of legislative policy are to be achieved. Errors in judgment are inevitable, and we should be as tolerant of their mistakes as we ask the people to be of ours. The administrator's craftsmanship can be no better than ours. We enact a law that is vague and the administrative action may follow a course that is contrary to our intentions but not our language.

Again, we enact a law with detailed and meticulous directions and the administrators unduly circumscribe their actions, often failing thereby to carry out the spirit of the law. There is no short answer to this problem, but one element is essential. We must have faith in each other and a cooperative attitude on both sides.

Secondly, there are certain fundamental principles in constitutional government which should be emphasized in a period like this. For example, the idea of majority rule is taken for granted. No one would openly challenge it; but the fact remains that we are dangerously near being governed by minorities.

The minorities are represented here as they have a right to be. I will go further. They often render a highly useful service in the making of legislation. But not a single organized lobby represents a majority of the people of the United States and the sum of two or more minorities seldom adds up to a majority. We cannot possibly legislate in the national interest if we are to be harassed by pressure groups seeking their own advancement in disregard to the conflicts with the general welfare.

I am conscious of the impossibility of eliminating economic and political conflicts. To reconcile conflicts is part of the democratic process. When these conflicts are too severe to be reconciled, frictions result that hurt the Nation. Right now those conflicts and frictions are so severe that they must be recognized and dealt with.

It is our duty to call upon every group now to subordinate its own particular and limited interest to that of the country as a whole. We cannot go on legislating in a way becoming of the war Congress by making concessions to those with demands upon us that are incompatible with the national welfare.

The Nation must come first. The fate of America is at stake. It does not matter so much in the present peril what happens to our political parties or to our individual fortunes. There has been too much speculation about a fourth term and about strategy for realizing or obstructing such a purpose. Cannot we agree to suspend activities of that kind until 1944?

In 1940 the people elected a President in the constitutional way, and his term will not expire until 1945, 1½ years

away. Until then he is not only our President; he is also our Commander in Chief.

We are entering a crucial stage of the war. The lives of millions of our men are involved. We must think and act and sacrifice together. That is what the men in service are doing. They are seeking no escape from dangers. They share them, and in their very hardships they find unity of purpose and action. They have a right to ask us to cease our bickering, to legislate in behalf of the greatest good for the greatest number, and be courageous enough to resist the toughest pressure group. They have a right to ask us to waive our personal and party ambitions—to put down every hatred and suspicion.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] said here one day that we had not yet drawn upon the spiritual resources that are available in this country and without which there will be no victory. I am sure he is right about that. Not enough has been said about the cause of the United Nations in this war. The battlefields are so far away and the terrible forces that fight us are so new and strange that we can hardly understand this war.

We have been reluctant to invoke our religion, for Christianity has abhorred holy wars, and we have not asked the churches for a blessing upon our cause. Still we can be sure that everything our religion holds dear is at stake. If it is not a holy war, it is at least a just war, as Karl Bruth would say, and a just God will hear our prayers for victory. If ever a fight for humanity was undertaken, this is it.

We know how the Nazis and the Japanese war party regard human life. We know what a low opinion of mankind they have. Since we cannot change their philosophy, we must resist and win.

Let other issues wait for the victory. Let the processes of government which represent a needed domestic service receive our joint support. Let the emphasis be placed upon the things that unite rather than divide us. Let the sublime values of human life be conserved. Let the individual—his worth and dignity and importance—be the center of our interests.

There is so much to fight for. The enemy is cruel and he is still strong. We cannot defeat him without our united resources. America's dedication to the task must be complete. This country was still at war—a divided country—when Abraham Lincoln uttered these words in his second inaugural address:

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. August H. Andresen] is recognized for 5 minutes.

FOOD PRODUCTION

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, the big problem before the country is that of securing an abundance of food to take care of the men in the armed forces and to meet civilian requirements. During the past few weeks I have said a great deal on this floor about food. I have talked against roll-backs and subsidies and against ill-advised policies of the O. P. A.

Generally I am quite careful in figuring out mathematical problems, but when I make a mistake, I feel I should make a correction and I am doing so at this time. I stated on the floor that the roll-back on butter would save each individual 5 cents a pound or 60 cents a year because we are allowed 12 pounds a year. I made a mistake in that calculation because each individual has saved more than 5 cents a pound on butter since the roll-back went into operation on June 1. Each individual from June 1 up to the present time has saved 55 cents instead of 5 cents a pound, and that saving was due to the fact that one could not secure butter at any price. So the roll-back scheme has worked and the cost of living has been reduced for those who wanted to buy and eat butter because it was not here for them to buy.

We would have a great deal on the cost of living if we applied that same scheme to all of the necessities of life and particularly food. All the O. P. A. has to do is to stop the distribution of food and the cost of living will be reduced at least 21 percent. The O. P. A. is applying the same roll-back scheme to beef, so you will be able to save not only 3 cents a pound a week on beef, you will be able to save approximately \$4 a month on your meat bill because you are not able to buy it, except in the black market.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman has demonstrated that he is a great mathematician. Under the gentleman's program, how much would a man weighing 150 pounds when he started weigh at the end of a month?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It is immaterial what you weigh, because from now on you will live on roll-backs and subsidies and not have any food. Probably in a few weeks from now the gentleman from Michigan will be reduced in weight very, very considerably and there will be only a few bones remaining.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thank the gentleman for the happy prospect.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. That is the same type of program that was put into effect by Diocletian, the Roman Emperor, at the time he bankrupted his country. He established subsidies and roll-backs.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I understand that he originated the roll-back and subsidy scheme that was later

copied by Benjamin Cohen and others, who are now running the country.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I wish my colleague would take advantage of this opportunity to invite the Members of the House up to the land of 10,000 lakes in the State of Minnesota where they can enjoy fishing and rest free from bureaucratic interference.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am glad the gentleman mentioned that. I join him in extending that invitation. You can come to Minnesota and get all the fish you can eat, and there will be no roll-backs or subsidies in connection with them.

What I am trying to point out is that these fantastic and brilliant schemes which have been imposed upon the American people with reference to food and other commodities are destroying our system of distribution. We have an abundance of livestock, an abundance of pork, an abundance of poultry, and an abundance of dairy cattle, but the system put into operation by the O. P. A. for the New Deal is destroying all legitimate methods of distribution.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. Is it not true, in all seriousness, that the prospects are very dismal as far as food is concerned?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The prospects are more dismal than most people appreciate. When next winter comes around we shall find that about half of our population will be without food.

Yes; the prospects are not very bright for essential foods. No butter, no beef, no poultry signs are appearing in the stores of the country. Supplies are plentiful, but the O. P. A. has thrown a monkey wrench into the machinery of distribution. It appears that the bright boys in Washington are out to wreck our system of distribution of food. They are not interested in helping the people get food. All they want to do is to try out their socialistic theories. Again I say, the roll-back and subsidy scheme will be the ruination of the country. It will cause inflation and the people will go hungry—and all of this in a land of plenty.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

THE ACUTE MEAT SHORTAGE CAN BE SOLVED

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, our country is involved in a serious meat problem. It is a situation that, unless corrected, will become critical. This country can and must be assured a maximum production and fair distribution of meat required for the war effort.

Mr. Speaker, we are in need of a practical working program dealing with the production and distribution of meat.

The immediate difficulty is not so much the question of supply of livestock and livestock products as it is the proper management of the marketing of livestock and the distribution of the finished product.

Mr. Speaker, the management of the distribution and the marketing of food, including meat, should be placed under one head with full responsibility for handling the problem. The Director of this program should be one whose background, training, experience, and understanding qualify him for dealing with and administering it. This centralized authority should operate under a plan that will keep requirements, insofar as possible, in balance with the supply available. This authority should be immediately set up and put into operation under a plan that would at all times keep the requirements in balance with the total supply of meat. We should have an effective enforcement of a consumer rationing program that would take into consideration the needs of the armed forces, an equitable distribution of meat to our civilian population, and compliance, insofar as possible, with our lend-lease commitments. The amount required for our armed forces is a relatively fixed quantity and can be reasonably estimated. It should be determined as nearly as possible in advance. Storage facilities can be used so that additional purchases may be made when supplies on the market are great. Civilian requirements should be estimated on the basis of the supply, taking into consideration the amount of meat heretofore consumed by our civilian population and the available supply at hand. The supply made available for lend-lease must be kept in balance with the over-all supply of meat. Lend-lease should be estimated as far ahead as may be done to assist in adjusting and regulating the supply of meat on the market. Lend-lease purchases could also be made when supplies in the market are comparatively abnormal. Rationing allowances should not be issued in excess of the amount of meat supplied for civilian use. Plans ought to be worked out that would bring the total requirements for meat in balance with the total supply available. Until we have a balance between the requirements and the supply there will continue to be inequalities between the different groups involved. There should be little difficulty, it seems to me, in meeting the approximate requirements of these three groups.

Mr. Speaker, in order to carry out a practical, workable program, the Food Director should have an advisory council consisting of representatives of the Army, the Navy, Lend-Lease, the processors, and the producers. All these representatives should be men of qualified experience and capable of assisting the Food Director in setting up and carrying out a program such as I have outlined.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that this program give definite consideration to the encouragement of full production of livestock because, after all, the nearer the producer comes to meeting the requirements and demands, the less rules,

regulations, and rationing are required, and the less likelihood of a demand for higher prices. This committee should work out a fair relationship of prices all the way from the producer and the feeder of livestock through the slaughtering and processing to effective retail prices. The program should also encourage the production of feeding the kind of livestock for which there is particular demand. Price ceilings could be adjusted so as to take care of differentials that enter into the situation by reason of an excess or scarcity, as the case may be, of a supply of feed products. Proper consideration must also be given to all processors and packers, large and small, for an opportunity to do their share, under proper regulations, to provide a supply of meat products. The quota of 70 percent of the 1941 slaughter should be lifted.

The program I have suggested should, of course, be a part of a national policy, giving due regard to the need for encouraging an increased production of food.

Mr. Speaker, the production of livestock is a comparatively long program. So far as possible, farmers and livestock producers of this country ought to be encouraged in their efforts. They should be assured that a reasonable program is being submitted whereby their efforts to produce will be hampered as little as possible by governmental restrictions and regulations. They should be given to understand that their industry is a necessary part of the war program. If our Government will set up a program embracing the principles I have suggested, we will have a much more satisfactory situation with regard to the production, supply, and distribution of meat in this country.

Mr. Speaker, we need a program that will encourage the highest production of livestock in this country. We have a greater number of livestock than in recent years. Producers should be encouraged to see that they are matured and finished. It must not be overlooked that the demand is the greatest in our history. Regulation of slaughtering of livestock should provide for a normal flow in the market. All allocations should be on a basis of the supply at hand. The requirements of the armed forces should be satisfied. We must have a rationing program to see that, insofar as necessary, the consumers get their fair share of meat available at fair prices. The remainder should be made available for lend-lease so far as the supply will permit. The meat program should be under the control of a director qualified for the job with power and authority to assume the responsibilities of his position. There should be an Advisory Meat Board composed of men of qualified experience and training to counsel with the Director. The Board would assist in formulating a definite workable program with as few restrictions and as little red tape as possible. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, we need a program of education whereby the public may be advised concerning such program and its operations and intentions. This program should include an

appeal to the patriotism of the American people to assist in carrying it out.

Mr. Speaker, I feel sure that if the plan I have outlined, is put into effect, it will have the full cooperation of the livestock and meat industry, and will meet with the approval of the great majority of the consumers of this country.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am always glad to yield to the distinguished colleague from Colorado, who has given careful study to this problem. I have highest respect for his opinion.

Mr. CHENOWETH. The gentleman has called attention to the surplus of cattle in this country. I wonder if he would be kind enough to call that to the attention of Marvin Jones, the War Food Administrator?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I will say to the gentleman from Colorado that I am calling it to the attention not only of Judge Marvin Jones, a former Member of this House, and I trust he will use a little independent judgment in considering the matter. I also hope he will advise with representatives on the interests involved, who have had experience and who have practical knowledge of the subject. The most important thing is to put this into the hands of someone who has enough experience to handle it; give him the power and authority and let him assume the responsibility of directing it.

Mr. CHENOWETH. The reason I made inquiry was that on July 3 Mr. Marvin Jones entered an order suspending the slaughtering license of a certain individual and gave as his reason that this individual had exhausted his slaughtering quota and that would not be tolerated in view of the scarcity of livestock in this country.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Of course, I think he is entirely wrong in his approach on the subject. Furthermore, I think that this so-called 70-percent quota of 1941 ought to be lifted. These packing concerns now are operating on a 70-percent quota of whatever they were handling back in 1941. There is not any reason why that quota should be maintained through the country. It should be raised. We ought to use our facilities and raise and process all the meat we can, and do it in an orderly way. We should supply the demand as far as possible. The greater the supply of meat, the less difficulty we will have with reference to price limitations.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to my distinguished friend from California.

Mr. ROLPH. On this question of quotas, the population of my State has increased some 19 percent, but the latest information I have is that we have not changed the quotas over 1941 in any way.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is where at least a part of the difficulty lies. The quota is fixed, regardless of the situation the gentleman has mentioned.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix on two separate subjects and to include newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

COAL AND OIL SHORTAGES

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, this Nation, without doubt, faces its fourth coal strike and inasmuch as we have heard considerable discussion this afternoon relative to the fuel shortage that will exist along the east coast insofar as oil is concerned, I want to point out that there is also going to be a fuel shortage on the east coast insofar as coal is concerned during the coming winter. I want further to point out that this fuel shortage will be brought about to some extent because of the existence in the Middle West of so-called smoke ordinances which deprive the coal-producing State of Illinois of its rightful markets in the cities of Chicago and St. Louis.

May I point out, Mr. Speaker, that geologists estimate that the Illinois fuel beds contain 200,000,000,000 tons and that although we have been mining coal commercially in Illinois since 1828, we have only removed 6 percent of that vast deposit; however, in surveying the record of production we find that Illinois has dropped from a State producing 80,000,000 tons of coal annually to a point where it now produces only 60,000,000 tons annually.

This reduction has been brought about largely through the enactment of restrictive smoke ordinances in the two aforementioned cities which prohibit the burning of high volatile coal such as is produced in Illinois. May I further point out that at present only 30 percent of the coal used in Chicago is mined in Illinois. We have also within the past few years lost a 2,000,000-ton annual market in the city of St. Louis. This loss is occasioned by the enactment of ordinances which force the consumer, in order to meet their requirements, to purchase a higher grade of fuel from the East or purchase mechanical firing equipment, which, in many instances, is impossible. May I point out in explaining the effect of these ordinances upon coal shipments that 9,600,000 tons of coal are shipped from West Virginia into the city of Chicago and that 1,000,000 tons are shipped from that State into the city of St. Louis, although the Illinois mines are within a few miles of these two cities. Thus it will be seen that coal that should be placed on eastern markets to meet acute fuel shortages is shipped to the Midwest where an abundance of coal already exists. This requires a long, unnecessary coal haul. It requires 225,000,000 extra car-miles annually to meet the requirements of smoke ordinances of these two cities, car mileage which makes an un-

necessary demand on our already overtaxed transportation system.

I ask you, where is the logic in transporting coal from a section of the Nation where a shortage exists into a section of the Nation where there is a surplus, especially during this emergency?

These two cities used Illinois coal for more than a century and found no difficulty in its use. I, therefore, suggest that these ordinances be set aside for the duration and essential car-miles conserved.

I cite as proof of this car shortage the fact that we are behind schedule in the shipment of iron ore from the lake region. This break in shipment was occasioned by lake fogs and a late shipping season. More than 8,000,000 tons must be made up and transported to the steel mills in the Pittsburgh area. It will require 75,000 coal cars to move this ore. When we realize that the coal mines, during the month of May, were denied more than 4,000 cars because of the inability of the railroads to furnish them, where, may I ask, will we get the cars to move this ore if we waste 225,000,000 car-miles annually complying with restrictive ordinances which have no place in wartime.

I contend that a check should be made immediately by the Department of the Interior and the Office of Defense Transportation. I have complained to practically every office in Washington, but without result, so just remember when your schools are closed this winter, and you homes are cold because of lack of fuel, that millions of tons of eastern coal are being shipped to the Midwest to comply with these ordinances—coal which should find its rightful market in your communities.

Manufacturers throughout the Nation are being called upon by the Office of Defense Transportation to dig into their stock piles to relieve the present shortage brought about by the coal strikes. However, they refuse to do this, as the expiration of the truce in October will make it difficult to replenish their supplies.

We, in Congress, have successfully dodged the coal-strike issue. We have been relying upon the War Labor Board which many of us feel has been arbitrary in its attitude. What we should do is get the operators and the representatives of the miners together. This coal-strike question should be taken from the War Labor Board and placed in the hands of Fuel Coordinator Ickes. This coal dispute can be settled in 48 hours if he is given full control. He should call the Office of Price Administration, the Bituminous Coal Commission, the operators, and miners together. The two price agencies must grant the operators an increase in coal prices, that they may in turn grant the miners an increase in wages. While I realize that this wage increase, or portal-to-portal pay, would be reflected in the advanced price of coal, I would much rather attempt to justify this price increase in coal to the consumer than to attempt to justify the purchase of underwear for Arabs with Lend-Lease funds.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, the Albuquerque newspapers for Sunday, July 4, carried word of the death in the Philippine Islands of Corp. Homer Spensley, a member of New Mexico's Two Hundredth Coast Artillery and the son of Dr. and Mrs. V. H. Spensley, of Albuquerque.

Dr. Spensley, the father, has performed for the people of New Mexico and for the parents of boys from many other States a valuable service by being the founder and chairman of the Bataan Relief Organization. Like other fathers, he experienced considerable alarm over the fact that his boy was a prisoner of the Japanese and had been since the fall of Bataan. Corporal Spensley was 22 years old, a graduate of the Albuquerque High School and had attended the University of New Mexico.

In response to an appeal to young men of our State, many of them joined the National Guard years ago in order that an anti-aircraft battalion might be formed in New Mexico. That original group became the Two Hundredth Coast Artillery and as such was sent to the Philippines prior to the attack of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor.

I believe it is now definitely established that the State of New Mexico had far more men on Bataan in proportion to population than any State in the Union. The mothers and fathers in New Mexico have been tremendously interested in the efforts of this Government toward relief for those men. In the very beginning, prior to the fall of Bataan, these people demanded that the soldiers either be given help or be evacuated. They were not happy when they saw some of the generals removed to other areas and the men left to face the Japanese. They were not happy that these men were not given ammunition or the protection of planes or the assistance of big guns in their valiant stand. These people from New Mexico whose boys were on the islands cried out in an unceasing protest against what they believed to be lack of interest on the part of this Government.

The death of Corporal Spensley establishes clearly the justice of these complaints. I have presented their petitions to the State Department, to the American Red Cross, and to the White House itself. I have not used the floor of the United States Congress to criticize the attitude of this Government, but I have felt very keenly that we have not done all the things which the military situation in the Philippines early demanded and that since the fall of Bataan our Government has not been as aggressive as it should have been in negotiating for the exchange of our prisoners.

Two days ago the gentleman from New York [Mr. DICKSTEIN] spoke to the House

about this very problem. He pointed out that our boys were dying from hunger and were being subjected to slavery and to disease in the camps of Germany and Japan, while at the same time we were taking their men in safe convoys from the European countries, bringing them here and curing them of disease. We were giving them proper food and nourishment; then we sent them out in the country to a camp where they play ball and see movies. I find myself in agreement with most of the things said by the gentleman from New York. We are extremely careful to show the last possible evidence of courtesy and kindness to those few Japanese prisoners that we have and to the thousands of German prisoners who were taken in north Africa, but we have not apparently been able to persuade the military authorities of Germany or Japan to reciprocate as far as our own boys are concerned, and particularly as far as those boys who have longest been suffering and dying as a result of their defense of American principles.

I believe we may expect, in the coming months, a rising tide of protest against the seeming indifference to the fate of the American soldiers who finally yielded to disease, hunger, and lack of ammunition in the surrender on Bataan. I include at this point a letter received by Dr. Spensley from a mother at Carlsbad, N. Mex., which I think places the issue pretty squarely in front of our Government.

DEAR DOCTOR SPENSLEY: I am writing you in regard to the boys that are prisoners of war in the Philippines and Tokyo. Isn't there one single thing we can do to secure their release before all of them have died of starvation or have been killed?

If your expenses are paid to Washington, do you suppose it would be possible to get the President to negotiate with the Japs and pay a ransom for the boys' safe return to the United States, providing they would not be put back into service? Am sure every mother, father, brother, or sister would pay any price for their return.

It doesn't seem as if we are doing our part, waiting day after day, letting them go through unheard of tortures and hardships, and us not doing any more than we are. Isn't there some way that we can get to help them?

I have a brother who is a prisoner, that was with the Two Hundredth CA(AA), and it would be worth any amount of money or any sacrifice to know that he is safe, and I am sure other parents and relatives will be willing to do all in their power to gain their freedom.

If there is anything I can do, please feel free to call on me at any time. Would be so happy to think that I was doing something for our boys.

Let's get out and fight for their liberation.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) MARY JACKSON.

Finally, I include a letter from Dr. Spensley written to me on the morning of the very day and just prior to the time that the War Department notified him of the death of his son. In the letter he is asking my advice as to whether a trip by him to Washington would be helpful in bringing aid to his son and the comrades of his son now in the hands of the Japanese. Though he did not

know it, his son was then reported as making the final sacrifice for the defense of his homeland. No words could express the feeling of grief which this letter gave me when I read it and realized the terrible situation in which this family had been placed by the few intervening hours.

I include this letter in the RECORD even though it contains an unfortunate reference to a son of the President. I do not hesitate to do so because it is quite apparent that this reference to John Roosevelt is not the reference of either Dr. Spensley or myself, but comes from the heart of some un-named mother who is determined that action should immediately be taken.

Dr. Spensley's letter, as head of the Bataan Relief Organization is as follows:

BATAAN RELIEF ORGANIZATION,
Albuquerque, N. Mex., July 3, 1943.

Hon. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: You will please find enclosed a copy of letter I have just received which is, in general, indicative of the feeling prevailing among many over this country. It is self-explanatory. I am sending it to you so that you may read it as I received it and then inform me as to whether it would be conducive of results for me to go to Washington as suggested in this letter.

Along with many others, I, too, would not hesitate in the least to make any and all sacrifices in behalf of my son and his comrades who are now in the hands of the Japanese. Our purpose is not, only to relieve them in every way, to which they are entitled to as the heroic men they have proven themselves to be, but to insure that they are not denied all or any of their rights and privileges guaranteed to them under our Constitution.

I am taking the liberty of quoting another communication which we have received from one of our affiliates in New Jersey. You can see very readily that we have at times been rather tame in our expressions:

"As parents of a young ensign son, betrayed by his country at Cavite and now for 18 months a Jap prisoner, please count us in on any action.

"It is up to us, relatives of those in the Philippines, to get busy and bring such a storm on Congress and the President that something is started.

"If John Roosevelt, my son's classmate, were out there, you'd see action."

Renewal of action in the south and southwest Pacific during the past few days has greatly encouraged us. We feel that this re-establishment of America's principles of the past 160 years is a definite step toward the redemption of our sons. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts for any part you may have had in promoting this action.

Respectfully yours,

DR. V. H. SPENSLEY,
Chairman.

As for myself, I feel that the people of New Mexico who have sons in the Two Hundredth Coast Artillery have been patient long enough. I believe that something more definite can be done than has heretofore been accomplished. I feel that the State Department and the American Red Cross can bring about some type of agreement with the Japanese Government and that the time to reach this agreement is immediately, before death visits more New Mexico homes.

Our boys must not be permitted to die like flies from disease in Japanese camps while Japanese in this country receive better food and finer treatment than the great mass of American citizens.

Great as is the grief in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Spensley, I hope that the passing of this fine young man may ignite the keg of powder that will blast this whole situation into the open and compel vigorous action on the part of our Government now.

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield.

Mr. OUTLAND. I think the gentleman has made a very excellent presentation of the problem of the boys from New Mexico captured on Bataan. I should like to mention the fact that from a single county in California some 250 boys left just before the outbreak of the war. The entire group was captured practically intact. Several of the boys have since died. I have tried to get information from the State Department but have been informed so far that the Japanese Government will not exchange any able-bodied prisoner. Can the gentleman tell us whether any progress has been made in the matter of prisoner exchange?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. All the information I have been able to get from both the State Department and the Red Cross as well as confirmation from the White House is to the effect that the Japanese Government refuses to negotiate. For some time we have been removing thousands of German prisoners to this country from north Africa, and have been treating them extremely well, even providing tennis courts for their amusement. I think certainly we ought to be able to negotiate through Mr. Hitler with Mr. Hirohito to have something done for our boys in Japan.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield.

Mr. ROLPH. I endorse fully what the gentleman has said. I have received a great many communications from parents in San Francisco who tell of similar cases; their sons have been held prisoners. They have been trying to do something toward getting them released. I hope the gentleman in bringing this to our attention this afternoon will be of some help in getting relief to these people who so sorely need it.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I thank the gentleman. I will say simply that out of hundreds of boys reported captured not long ago, within the last 30 days, we have had to write the parents of great numbers of them advising the parents of the death of their children. I hope we can stop that story.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New Mexico has expired.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW]?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, this seems to be the moment to philosophize, as we await several actions by the Senate. I hope the various Members of the House when they go home will make it a point to visit not only the airfields in their districts but also those who are in charge of them and observe the various activities that go along with aviation.

If you will go down to the principal airport in your district you will find that there are many very interesting things which you may see and learn about. For example, you may find an office of the United States Weather Bureau at your principal airport and you will find it very profitable to talk with the chief forecaster there and learn from him the length of strides that have been made in the art of weather forecasting. Get him to give you a lesson in air mass analysis.

Aviation has required these strides in order to provide safety, and the Weather Bureau has responded to the need in a magnificent way. Those strides that have been made largely for aviation are going to be a great benefit to every other form of activity almost, in our country, particularly to agriculture and merchandising. You may be interested to know that the advent of accurate forecasting has brought about a new type of activity, one in which weather forecasters have found themselves to be quite valuable citizens in a private capacity.

For example, you will find that a merchant or a group of merchants understand that if they could know a few days in advance of an impending hot spell in the early part of the summer it would be advantageous to them to prepare advertising to sell such things as Palm Beach suits, straw hats, and so forth.

Those who are in the meat business would like a similar warning—and they are able to get it these days—in order that they may prepare picnic hams and that sort of thing for sale to the people on the day the hot spell arrives. There are other advantages—as, for example, there is the gentleman who is engaged in the business of cutting Christmas trees in the far Northwest and in the far Northeast. He must know accurately in advance the probable time of the first heavy freeze and the time of the first heavy snowfall because he must cut the Christmas trees between those two times and load them on cars before the snow falls. The accuracy in long-range weather forecasting as it is now practiced will enable him to know those times and save a great deal of money, which is an ultimate benefit to the people through lower prices.

Of course, everyone knows that the power companies want to know accurately what the condition of the weather will be a few days or even a week ahead of time in order that they may organize their repair crews to go out and stand ready to repair power lines that may be

broken down by high winds or storms or ice. All of those activities and many more are being greatly benefited. The weather service is being greatly improved to the economic advantage of our country, and it is paying its way hundreds of times over.

There are other aspects of aviation which will interest you. You will be interested in going into the office of airway traffic control, commonly known to the aviation profession as A. T. C. Airway traffic control is the dispatching office—like the switch-tower office of a railroad—for the air. There is to be found there a very interesting and really quite marvelous set-up. You ought to go and find the airway traffic control office in your district and go and visit it and learn how it works.

You also want to visit the hangars and repair shops of these aircraft companies and air lines that may be in your district and find out what makes an airplane go, how the engine is constructed, and the great care used in maintaining those engines. You will find that the aircraft engines are taken down and completely gone over very minutely after 550 to 600 hours of flight. Then if you go into the control tower at the airport and become acquainted with the gentlemen there, probably several of them, if it is a large airport, who control the air traffic in and about that field, you will meet somebody who is really on his toes every minute of the day. You will learn a great deal about that which makes it possible for aircraft to follow certain patterns in and about an airfield and to land with safety and bring the passengers in for discharge at the loading ramp. Go on a day of low clouds so you can learn how aircraft use the instrument landing procedure.

I hope you will all take advantage of the opportunity to visit your home airports and become acquainted with the gentlemen who have charge there of the various aspects of aviation and really learn something about it, because next fall it is hoped that we of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will have an aviation bill to bring to you, and you will want to know what it is all about. We have worked hard on that bill for months. It is a technical bill and you will need to know and understand aviation in order to cast your vote intelligently. Until then I wish you a happy landing.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein several editorials on General Sikorski.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a brief expression by William Philip Simms on the Polish-Russian peace.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The **SPEAKER**. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 139]

Allen, La.	Gilchrist	Morrison, La.
Andrews	Gillie	Morrison, N. C.
Baldwin, Md.	Gordon	Mott
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gore	Murray, Wis.
Barden	Gorski	Newsome
Bates, Ky.	Granger	Norman
Bell	Grant, Ind.	Norton
Bender	Green	O'Brien, Ill.
Bennett, Mich.	Hale	O'Connor
Bland	Hall	O'Hara
Bradley, Mich.	Edwin Arthur	O'Konski
Buckley	Harness, Ind.	O'Leary
Burdick	Hartley	Pfeifer
Byrne	Hébert	Phillips
Cannon, Fla.	Hill	Pumley
Cannon, Mo.	Hoeven	Poage
Capozzoli	Hollfield	Pracht
Cochran	Izac	Randolph
Colmer	Johnson	Reed, Ill.
Courtney	Luther A.	Rivers
Culkin	Johnson	Russell
Cullen	Ward	Satterfield
Curley	Keefe	Sauthoff
Dawson	Kefauver	Smith, W. Va.
Day	Keogh	Snyder
Delaney	Kerr	Starnes, Ala.
Dies	Kilburn	Stevenson
Ditter	Kilday	Tarver
Domenegeaur	King	Taylor
Douglas	Landis	Tolan
Drewry	Larade	Treadway
Eaton	Lewis	Troutman
Ellis	McCord	Van Zandt
Elmer	McCormack	Vinson, Ga.
Fay	Magnuson	Ward
Fellows	Maloney	Weaver
Fitzpatrick	Manasco	Welch
Ford	Mansfield, Tex.	White
Fulmer	Martin, Iowa	Winter
Gallegher	Mason	
Gifford	May	

The **SPEAKER**. On this roll call 312 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 357. An act to authorize the presentation of an appropriate medal of honor to J. Edgar Hoover;

S. 439. An act for the relief of Perkins Gins, formerly Perkins Oil Co., of Memphis, Tenn.;

S. 715. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during the year 1937, and for other purposes," approved January 29, 1937;

S. 769. An act to provide for the mailing of annual notices to owners of tax-exempt properties in the District of Columbia;

S. 881. An act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to the levying and collecting of taxes and assessments, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1938;

S. 964. An act to provide for furnishing transportation in Government-owned automotive vehicles for employees of the Veterans' Administration at field stations in the absence of adequate public or private transportation;

S. 1223. An act to fix the compensation of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia and the Superintendent of the National Training School for Girls;

S. 1224. An act to designate the Public Library of the District of Columbia a public depository for governmental publications;

S. 1279. An act to amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, so as to liberalize family allowances, and for other purposes;

S. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the two Houses of Congress from July 8 to September 14, 1943; and

S. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Presiding Officers to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions after adjournment of the two Houses.

The message also announced that the House of Representatives is requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 883) entitled "A bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Small Business."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 533. An act for the relief of John P. von Rosenberg; and

H. R. 2912. An act to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the Golden Gate Bridge.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2935) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from its amendment No. 24 to said bill.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 17.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, July 8, 1943, they shall stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Tuesday, September 14, 1943, or until 12 o'clock meridian on the third day after their respective Members are notified to reassemble in accordance with section 2 of this resolution, whichever event first occurs.

Sec. 2. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall notify the Members of the Senate and the House, respectively, to reassemble whenever in their opinion legislative expediency shall warrant it or whenever the majority leader of the Senate and the majority leader of the House, acting jointly, or the minority leader of the Senate and the minority leader of the House, acting jointly, file a written request with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House that the Congress reassemble for the consideration of legislation.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 18.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding the adjournment of the two Houses as authorized by Senate Concurrent Resolution 17, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses which have been examined by the Committee on Enrolled Bills of each House and found truly enrolled.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE DURING THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until September 14, 1943, the Clerk of the House be authorized to receive messages from the Senate.

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wish to explain to the House that the amendment which I proposed to offer a moment ago provided for striking out the words "September 14" in the adjournment resolution and inserting the date of "August 10." In my opinion, Congress is making a serious mistake in adjourning for 2 months in view of the critical conditions now facing the country.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO APPOINT COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES AUTHORIZED BY LAW OR BY THE HOUSE

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House until September 14, 1943, the Speaker be authorized to appoint commissions and committees authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House shall have the privilege until the last edition authorized by the Joint

Committee on Printing is published to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, on more than one subject if they so desire, and may also include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extensions of remarks, but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred or to any speech delivered subsequent to the recess of the Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF DIAPERS

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I brought to the House the trials and tribulations of fathers anticipating babies without diapers or safetypins. I have had the most amazing response. I beg to inform you that the War Production Board took the desperation of the letter I sent to you yesterday so seriously that it sent a special messenger up to me this afternoon with the information that due to the fact that we can once more obtain burlap direct from India the looms that had to be used for burlap in this country are going to be returned to diaper making. We shall have 7,876,000 dozen in the next year, which is an increase of 64 percent in the production of diapers over 1939 production, whereas the baby crop has increased only 19.3 percent.

Safetypins were limited to 50 percent of 1941, the highest year of record. Production is to be increased at a rate which will reach 100 percent of 1941 by the fourth quarter of this year. I quote the last paragraph of my W. P. B. letter:

The Office of Civilian Requirements is acting similarly in the case of other items needed for babies. We in the Office of Civilian Requirements realize that babies are just about our most important citizens and that their needs brook no delay.

I felt sure you would be both relieved and interested.

TOLLS OVER THE GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2912, to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the Golden Gate Bridge, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. LEA, Mr. CHAPMAN, and Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a very short statement:

Members of the House of Representatives, I am glad that you are going to

have a few days with your home folks. After a little more than 30 years here I can say there has never been a more faithful Congress assembled in Washington than the one in which we now serve.

We are going home because we have finished our work. The President of the United States has no more communications to make to the Congress at this time, and no recommendation for legislation that we have not already passed. We have done our job. Even though people love to criticize the Congress of the United States, I say to you that neither the Seventy-seventh Congress, that was greatly criticized, nor the Seventy-eighth Congress that is being criticized by some unthinking, unknowing people, deserves condemnation, because we have done our job by giving every authorization and every dollar necessary to the successful prosecution of the great war in which we find ourselves.

I am going home to defend what I have done. I am not afraid to do it. I think 95 or 98 percent of the people of this country love this land and its institutions. They are willing to give their sons—yea, give their all—that this mighty Republic may live. I think that 95 to 98 percent of them want to think that everything is as much right as it could possibly be in a world disturbed like the one in which we live. They want their nerves settled. We have a story to tell them of the training of their sons, the equipment put into their hands with which to defend themselves, the conversion of industry from peacetime pursuits to the manufacture of war materials, where labor and industry and all have joined. In my opinion, the conversion of industry in 1942 and its amazing mass production in 1942 and 1943 will stand out as the great achievement in this century.

We promised the people when we called their sons to war that they would go forth the best-trained army that the United States ever sent to battle. We promised them that we would put into their hands the most effective instruments with which to defend themselves that any soldiers in all the history of civilization ever had; and we are doing exactly those things.

I wish you, each and every one of you, a happy stay with your people, that you will find your people well, and that you will find them contented; that you will be willing, where you find them not quite contented, to tell the truth, as I think you can, and say things that will make them feel better.

You have been so kind and so fine to me that you have made the position, which at best is arduous and onerous, a pleasant thing. I have loved this service with you. I love the House of Representatives. It is my life and it is my love, and from the bottom of a grateful heart, I thank each and every one of you for the manifold courtesies and your great kindnesses to me.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one-half minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman is recognized for a half minute.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, during the 20 years that I have been a Member of this body I have served under many Speakers and great men, but not one of them, in my opinion, deserved or enjoyed a larger measure of the love and confidence of their fellow members than the great, good and wise man who is now presiding over this body. [Applause, the Members standing.]

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 883. An act providing for an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Small Business; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 990. An act for the relief of the Washington, Brandywine & Point Lookout Railroad Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 235. An act for the relief of Forrest W. Dickey;

H. R. 1463. An act for the relief of Florence B. Hutchinson;

H. R. 1784. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Leonard L. Gay;

H. R. 2076. An act to authorize the deportation of aliens to countries allied with the United States;

H. R. 2614. An act to increase by 1 year the period within which certain oyster growers may file claims against the United States in the Court of Claims;

H. R. 2703. An act to provide more adequate and uniform administrative provisions in veterans' laws pertaining to compensation, pension, and retirement pay payable by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2794. An act to approve and consent to the compact entered into by Iowa and Nebraska establishing the boundary between Iowa and Nebraska;

H. R. 2798. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2936. An act to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of title II of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 235. An act for the relief of Forrest W. Dickey;

H. R. 1463. An act for the relief of Florence B. Hutchinson;

H. R. 1784. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Leonard L. Gay;

H. R. 2076. An act to authorize the deportation of aliens to countries allied with the United States;

H. R. 2614. An act to increase by 1 year the period within which certain oyster growers may file claims against the United States in the Court of Claims;

H. R. 2703. An act to provide more adequate and uniform administrative provisions in veterans' laws pertaining to compensation, pension, and retirement pay payable by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2794. An act to approve and consent to the compact entered into by Iowa and Nebraska establishing the boundary between Iowa and Nebraska;

H. R. 2936. An act to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$200,000,000 to carry out the provisions of title II of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended; and

H. R. 2798. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK].

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 17, the Chair declares the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, September 14, 1943.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to Concurrent Resolution 17, adjourned until Tuesday, September 14, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

563. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting report on lists of papers reported to him for disposal by certain agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

564. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the transportation of dependents and household effects of personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard under certain conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

565. A letter from the Executive Director, Board of Economic Warfare, transmitting a copy of the Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the Board of Economic Warfare covering the period ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

566. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting copies of the Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944 for each of the reporting units: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (excluding loan liquidation and temporary pay-off employees) and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (loan liquidation and temporary pay-off employees); to the Committee on the Civil Service.

567. A letter from the Allen Property Custodian, transmitting a copy of the Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944 for the Office of Allen Property Custodian; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

568. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Lend-Lease Administration, transmitting a copy of the Bureau of the Budget form entitled "Quarterly Estimate of Personnel Requirements," which presents the personnel requirements of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1944, ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. S. 915. An act for the relief of Robert Kish Lee and Elizabeth Kish; without amendment (Rept. No. 685). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Claims. S. 929. An act for the relief of Dr. Douglas E. Lawson; without amendment (Rept. No. 686). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 244. A bill for the relief of Morris Leff; with amendment (Rept. No. 687). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOODWIN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 310. A bill for the relief of Robert M. Crain; with amendment (Rept. 688). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MURPHY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 937. A bill for the relief of Luther C. Nanny; with amendment (Rept. No. 689). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1049. A bill for the relief of the estate of Hyman Wiener; with amendment (Rept. No. 690). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1555. A bill for the relief of Arkansas Power & Light Co.; with amendment (Rept. No. 691). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ROWAN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2182. A bill for the relief of John E. Haas; with amendment (Rept. No. 692). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2507. A bill for the relief of Reese Flight Instruction, Inc.; with amendment (Rept. No. 693). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2675. A bill providing for payment to Nellie Starr McCorkle of accumulated leave accrued and payable to her deceased husband, Capt. John Ray McCorkle, under the act of August 1, 1941 (ch. 348, 55 Stat. 616; 5 U. S. C., sec. 61a); with amendment (Rept. No. 694). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 3176. A bill to regulate the furnishing of artificial limbs or other appliances to retired officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, and to certain civilian employees of the military and naval forces of the Regular Establishment; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 3177. A bill to amend section 105 (b) of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 for the purpose of increasing the Government's contribution to the family allowance of servicemen having wives and children; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 3178. A bill to provide for the wartime care and protection of children of employed mothers; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 3179. A bill to provide for the giving of preference to ex-service members of the armed forces of the United States in any foreign wars in approving applications for entry to public lands on reclamation projects; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 3180. A bill for the purpose of conserving the coal resources of the Nation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURDOCK:

H. R. 3181. A bill to continue the pay of all persons serving in the armed forces of the United States for 1 year after the termination of the present conflict; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 3182. A bill to provide for the retention of accumulated and current accrued annual leave due to Government employees at the expiration of the statute authorizing their employment, and authorizing the appropriation of funds therefor; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 3183. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, to provide for the establishment of a uniform classification and a uniform scale of class rates for railroad freight, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WORLEY:

H. R. 3184. A bill prescribing qualifications for appointment to certain positions in the Office of Price Administration; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. LAFOLLETTE:

H. R. 3185. A bill to assist in the effective prosecution of the war, to improve the health, efficiency, and morale of the civilian population and the armed forces, to provide for a more equitable distribution of food supplies through a food-allotment plan, to control the payment of subsidies for the production, processing, distribution, or other handling of agricultural commodities except as specifically authorized by the Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By M. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 3186. A bill to assist in the effective prosecution of the war, to improve the health, efficiency, and morale of the civilian population and the armed forces, to provide for a more equitable distribution of food supplies through a food-allotment plan, to control the payment of subsidies for the production, processing, distribution, or other handling of agricultural commodities except as specifically authorized by the Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 3187 (by request). A bill to amend section 5, Public Law No. 140, Seventy-seventh Congress; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAAS:

H. J. Res. 153. Joint resolution requesting the President to declare November 10, 1943, a day for the observance of the creation of the United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. Res. 293. Resolution creating a select committee to make a study with respect to the personnel of the Department of State; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 3188. A bill for the relief of Robert C. Harris; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURCH of Virginia:

H. R. 3189. A bill for the relief of Thomas Lewis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HART:

H. R. 3190. A bill for the relief of Ben Grunstein; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia:

H. R. 3191. A bill for the relief of Lillian Hill, Savilla Eley, and Edna Booth; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana:

H. R. 3192. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bertha Grantham; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEAGALL:

H. R. 3193. A bill for the relief of J. C. Davidson and Vassie Lee Davidson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 3194. A bill for the relief of J. Clyde Morris; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOLFENDEN of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 3195. A bill for the relief of Willard Kerr, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2080. By Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Petition of 97 citizens of the State of Iowa, urging support of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRAYSON, of South Carolina, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed reduction of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2081. By Mr. WILLEY: Petition of Nora B. Powell and sundry other citizens of the State of Delaware asking for the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2082. Also, petition of Mrs. M. Evelyn Killen, legislative director, Delaware Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Felton, Del. and sundry other citizens of the State of Delaware, asking for the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2083. Also, petition of Mrs. M. Evelyn Killen, legislative director, Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Delaware, and sundry other citizens of the State of Delaware, asking for the enactment of House bill 709 and other bills in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2084. By Mr. WARD JOHNSON: Resolution adopted by the City Council of Long Beach, Calif., on June 22, 1943, commending Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt for his action and consistent stand for excluding Japanese from coastal areas, and protesting any move to release Japanese from relocation centers or permit return to this area; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2085. Also, petition of Glen L. Clark & Co., protesting against the enactment of any and

all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2086. Also, petition of Morris Goldhamer, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2087. By Mr. MURDOCK: Petition of D. O. Easley and 90 other citizens of Arizona, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2088. Also, petition of Mrs. A. P. Boone and 189 other members of the Arizona Woman's Christian Temperance Union, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2089. Also, petition of Mary N. Pulsifer and 236 other citizens of Arizona, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2090. Also, petition of the First Southern Baptist Church with 38 signatures of citizens of Tucson, Ariz., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2091. By Mr. JEFFREY: Petition of Marie Pfoztger and sundry citizens of Hamilton, Ohio, urging the reduction of absenteeism, the conservation of manpower, and the speeding of war production by prohibiting the sale, manufacture, and transportation of alcoholic liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2092. By Mr. ANGELL: Petition of the Oregon Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking for the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2093. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition transmitted by Mrs. T. J. Town, of Jackson, Mich., and signed by 38 other residents of the community, urging the enactment of the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2094. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of Minnie Eastman and 128 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2095. Also, petition of Mrs. E. R. Grover and 28 citizens of East Lansing, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2096. Also, petition of Harry L. Pierce and 135 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2097. Also, petition of Jennie M. Porter and 21 citizens of Brownsville, Pa., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2098. Also, petition of Herbert C. Schmalzriedt and 73 persons who attended the sessions of the Highland Lake Bible Conference at Highland Lake Inn, Highland Lake, N. Y., from June 20 to June 30, 1943, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2099. Also, petition of Mrs. J. H. Flewell and 97 citizens of Long Beach, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2100. Also, petition of Nella Merrill Cantrell and 20 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2101. Also, petition of Mrs. H. W. Bennett and 50 citizens of Mayfield, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2102. Also, petition of Mrs. W. S. Ablett and 77 citizens of Coronado Beach, Fla., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2103. Also, petition of Ida M. Lawrence and 40 citizens of Los Angeles, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2104. Also, petition of Mrs. Charles H. Zeigler and 22 citizens of Baltimore, Md., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation

of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2105. Also, petition of A. C. Backlund and 34 citizens of Barnom, Minn., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2106. Also, petition of S. L. Zimmerman and 22 citizens of Catonsville, Md., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2107. Also, petition signed by a number of citizens of Port Byron, N. Y., urging enactment of legislation, forbidding liquor advertising in all publications, thereby conserving paper so necessary to war production, and at the same time be a factor in uplifting the morals of young people who read those publications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1943

The 14th of September being the day prescribed by Senate Concurrent Resolution 17 for the reconvening of the Congress, the Senate assembled in its Chamber this day.

HENRY A. WALLACE, of Iowa, Vice President of the United States, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Our Father who art in heaven and in the earth and in the hearts of men, hallowed be Thy name. Without Thee our striving would be losing. Our strength is unequal to our tasks. Undergird us, we beseech Thee, with Thine enabling might, in the inner man. To us in Thy providence has been given a place of awesome responsibility in this supreme hour of the centuries. We would exercise that stewardship of power with anxious care and deep humility.

In these fateful days lead us to right decisions and to that wisdom which is from above. Conscious of a cloud of witnesses of the past and of the present, whose searching eyes are upon us in this historic Chamber, may we here consecrate ourselves anew to the fulfillment of the aims and dreams of a new world for which our sons are dying on the far battlefields of freedom. Keep us from any denial of the faith for which they are giving their all. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, July 8, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.